

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

## Belize: Britain's tiny tempest

It is all a little like a tempest in a teacup. Yet Britain and Guatemala have been tempesting over British's Central American colony of Belize for more than 100 years. And the latest tension, which led to the arrival of several hundred members of the Queen's Regiment this past week to reinforce British soldiers already on duty, was obviously a serious matter, despite some well-publicized comic aspects to their presence.

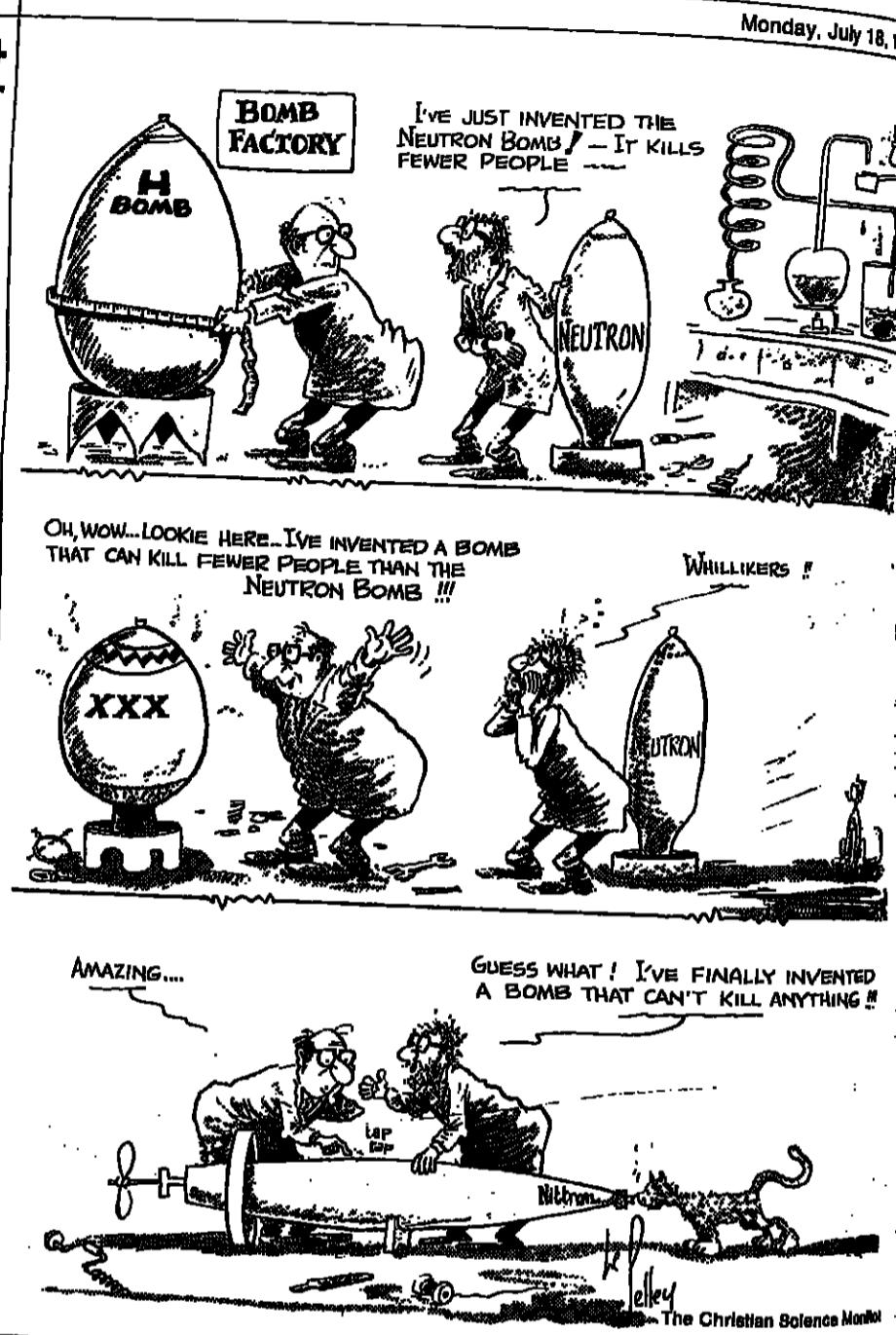
Britain and Guatemala are going to have to come to terms over the future of Belize, the last British territory on the American mainland. If these flurries of tension are not to go on indefinitely, Belize's 135,000 inhabitants, English-speaking in contrast to the rest of Central America of which Guatemala is a part, want independence — and would probably already have it if were not for Guatemala's claim to the 8,807 square-mile enclave. Britain is unwilling to unleash its colony without firm assurance that Guatemalan troops will not roll across the border as the last British soldiers beat retreat.

The prospect that oil may exist in parts of Belize is obviously a factor in the tension. Guatemala has found some petroleum in its Petén region which is next door to Belize — and oil geologists see the likelihood that Mex-

## Japan still votes conservative

Japan's conservative Liberal Democrats have emerged from the Lockheed bribery/exortion scandal to upset predictions of serious defeat in the upper house of Parliament. One result is a strengthened position for the long-entrenched ruling party's leader, Prime Minister Fukuda. It foretells immediate political pressure on him to dissolve the more powerful lower house and have new elections there. Now he has a chance to demonstrate progress in meeting Japan's economic and diplomatic problems before calling elections to take advantage of what appears to be renewed voter confidence in his party.

For the West the upshot means dealing with a known quantity in a valuable atmosphere of bolstered stability. But the Fukuda government remains on notice that it must produce results or the Liberal Democrats will not automatically be returned as in the past. The prospect of coalition government has been at least postponed, but it could quickly return if things do not go well. One severe hazard for the Liberal



## Keep those curtains up

No show tonight. Threats to the English-speaking theater on both sides of the Atlantic are among the latest instances of the financial plight of the arts just when public demand for the arts is at an encouraging high. The trouble is that the arts do not operate conveniently according to the law of supply and demand. Increased demand does not make the product cheaper as costs relentlessly rise. Costs cannot be reduced through increased "productivity" — "Macbeth" still requires three witches and you can't dance a pas de trois with two people.

In Britain, escalating costs have brought theatrical union warnings about the possible closings of some large provincial theaters. It is them that big London touring productions have been playing, and their like would probably not be built again if they are demolished. Even some theaters in London could face extinction as a stark prospect not only for Britons but Americans who see London as the theater's visited museums and taken up the cause.

The International Year of the Child will seek only to reexamine the rights of the world's 1.5 billion children, as the UNICEF board urged last spring. The year will also work to meet the needs of poor children in all countries — and celebrate such qualities of childhood as creativity. It is part of the wisdom of the ages to learn from the childlike thought as well as to instruct it.

Fundamentals to be remembered from the Declaration of the Rights of the Child include the expected assurance of care, education, and protection. But the declaration in addition makes the essential point that "the child, for personality, needs love and understanding." And it concludes with this far-reaching principle: It calls for "opportunities and facilities" to help the child develop "physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially . . . in conditions of freedom and dignity."

The child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious, and any other form of discrimination. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood, and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow man."

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 25, 1977

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## The invisible Saudis dominate peace talks

By Joseph C. Harsch

round of Middle East negotiations are the following:

1. Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and the Palestine Liberation Organization are all pensioners of Saudi Arabia. All accept annual subsidies. Hence, all listen attentively to the wishes of the Saudis and all give respectful attention to advice which comes from them. Egypt gets the largest annual amount.

2. Saudi Arabia has been increasingly helpful to the United States ever since the oil embargo that followed the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. It has consistently done its best inside OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) to hold down the price of oil. It has become a major trading partner of the United States. It has joined the United States in diplomatic efforts to protect the oil route from the Persian Gulf to the West.

The two things most important to know in following this

victor to a Western alignment and has made progress in doing the same with Somalia. The Saudi purpose is to clear Soviet bases away from the approaches to the Red Sea and the Gulf.

Saudi helpfulness to the United States has given Saudi thinking about the Middle East extra weight in Washington. And Saudi subsidies to the Arabs who deal directly with Israel have given the Saudis the ability to help Washington mediate between them and Israel.

Washington gives Israel more in military and economic support than it gives to any other country anywhere in the world — roughly \$2 billion a year. Thus Washington has leverage on Israel comparable to Saudi leverage on the Arabs.

The United States and Saudi Arabia share mutual interests in protecting the trade routes between Arabia and the West. The Saudis have invested much of their oil revenue in Western

\*Please turn to Page 13

### As America sweats:

## Experts look for changing weather patterns

By Robert C. Cowen  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
Don't be too impressed by those "record-breaking" high temperatures reported for any one day, meteorologist Harry Gordon warns Americans. So far, neither seasonal nor monthly records are being set. It is the combination of drought with persistent, but not necessarily record-breaking, heat that poses an unusual weather problem for the United States, he says.

The temporary discomfort of an unusually hot day or series of days will pass. But the persistent heat is sucking residual moisture from already parched lands at an accelerated rate. This intensifies the effect of drought, Mr. Gordon explains.

It is this aspect of the summer weather that underscores the warning of climatologists, such as J. Murray Mitchell Jr. of the Environmental Data Service, that the earth may be in a period of increased weather variability in which weather is more likely to run to the extremes of the normal climate than was the

\*Please turn to Page 13



Water shortage may rob young Americans of traditional heat-beater

## China: the unsinkable Mr. Teng bobs up again

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong  
He was first purged during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, and rehabilitated in 1973, largely through the influence of Premier Chou En-lai. He was dismissed by Chairman Mao in April, 1976, in the power struggle that followed Mr. Chou's death.

The wall posters said he is being restored to his former posts of party vice-chairman, vice-premier of the State Council, vice-chairman of the military affairs commission, and chief of staff.

In the opinion of some analysts Mr. Teng's full restoration could raise long-term questions over the division of leadership between Mr. Teng and Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who also holds the post of Premier. Yet the absence so far of any move to promote Mr. Teng to full premier appears to indicate that for now at least Mr. Hua's position is clearly supreme.

The rehabilitation is the culmination of a nine-month campaign against the radicals. Mrs. Mao Tse-tung and others of the so-called "Gang of Four" were purged in 1976. They were accused of plotting to seize power. The rehabilitation is the culmination of a nine-month campaign against the radicals. Mrs. Mao Tse-tung and others of the so-called "Gang of Four" were purged in 1976. They were accused of plotting to seize power.



## Golf carts in Warsaw? What fore?

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw  
Little white golf carts taking small children on sight-seeing tours look incongruous on the streets of Warsaw.

The carts were made in Poland but were not meant for sight-seeing, nor is golf yet a Polish pastime.

They were meant for the U.S. market. That some are put to other uses here is symbolic of the kind of difficulties the Poles encounter in trying to adjust their trade to Western markets.

The bid to make this adjustment began in 1971 when Edward Gilewicz succeeded Wladyslaw Gomulka as head of the Communist Party.

One of the decisions at that time was that Poland could not, for example, expect any meaningful place in the costly and competitive civil aviation industry. Accordingly, domestic construction was limited largely to agricultural aircraft and helicopters.

But what to do with redundant capacity? Officials of one-well-tooled and enterprising plant

\*Please turn to Page 13

**Highlights****FOCUS**

**WATER SUPPLY.** A survey of the ways in which mankind is destroying one of its own most vital needs. Page 18

**NEW YORK'S BLACKOUT.** Monitor correspondents discuss why the looters and vandals went on the rampage and tell what it felt like for the man-in-the-darkened-street. Page 9

**AMERICAN INDIANS.** The advice OPEC members are giving Indians on how to market and mine energy resources has reached one of its objectives - it has caught Washington's eye. Page 8

**SOVIET SATIRE.** A play mocking the establishment has "unexpectedly" passed the censor and is playing to packed audiences in Moscow. Page 22

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**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

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The Women for Peace organization approached the government recently to ask that white women volunteers be allowed to help improve the situation in the women's hostel or dormitory in Alexandra. The government refused the offer.

The outside world heard mostly about what happened in Soweto last year. But Alexandra was quick to follow suit. On June 18, two days after the first Soweto riots, the youths of Alexandra rioted, burning government offices, the school, and part of the Dutch Reformed Church in the township.

Alexandra shimmers in time with Soweto, but people love Alexandra,

and they are social workers. It is warm and friendly.

And Alexandra is beautifully situated, the social worker noted.

It is. On one side are the factories, but on the other, open fields stretch out. Smoke from the coal used for cooking and heating hangs thickly over the township when the wind is still.

Across the fields are the suburban homes of whites who have never been inside Alexandra. Here (it has been said) the races are so close - and yet so far.

The news being given out by the Germans is that Mr. Schmidt had success in Canada. The details are vague as yet, but the impression being given is that a way has been found to break what loomed in the thinking of some here as an American uranium cartel.

The official word in Bonn is that President Carter and Mr. Schmidt, after their meetings

**Hello-o-o-o out there**

By Robert C. Cowen

**BOSTON** Astronomer Michael D. Papagiannis wants to probe the asteroid belt for signs of intelligent alien beings. If they aren't there, he says, they probably don't exist anywhere else in the Galaxy.

To believers in ETI (the widespread existence of Extraterrestrial Intelligence) Dr. Papagiannis's fall from faith typifies a regrettable heresy. It seems especially ironic that it would be developing just when the United States seems ready to launch a full-fledged SETI (Search for ETI) program.

Nevertheless, Dr. Papagiannis's studies at Boston University convince him that space colonization is easy. He thinks a technologically advanced civilization would sweep through the Galaxy in what, cosmically speaking, is a wink of an eye.

That being the case, he asks, "Where are they?" He notes there is no sign of aliens here, unless they are living in the asteroid belt in space stations we have mistaken for orbiting hunks of rock.

"Either the entire Galaxy is teeming with intelligent life, and hence our solar system must have been colonized hundreds of millions of years ago, or there are no other inhabitants in our solar system and hence most probably neither anywhere else in the Galaxy," says Dr. Papagiannis.

comprehensive study of SETI options for the United States.

And at Cornell University, radio astronomer Frank Drake, who led the first SETI ever conducted, says academician Shklovskii "is suffering from psychological shock. He's a physicist who has suddenly discovered the wonders of biology and thinks it must be unique to Earth."

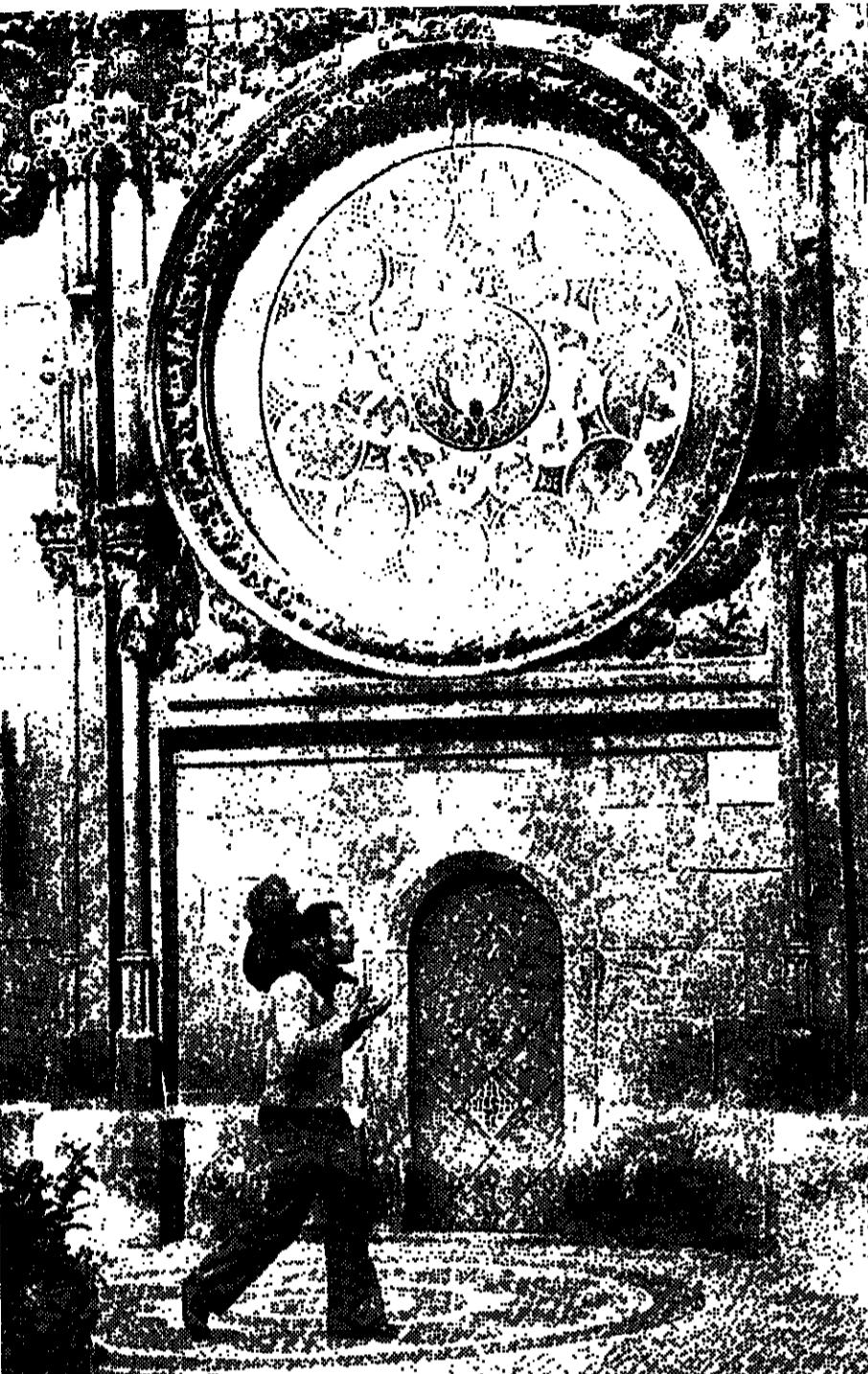
**'Space colony' weighed**

Dr. Drake is not at all surprised we have seen no alien visitors. He notes that Dr. Papagiannis is impressed by the space colony concept developed by Princeton University physicist Gerard K. O'Neill and spelled out in the "Space Settlements" design study report released last spring by NASA.

Dr. Papagiannis thinks that, powered by nuclear energy, such colonies could accelerate to a few percent of the speed of light and drift away to another star system in a few hundred years. This would start an out-reach that, eventually, would carry a proliferation of colonies across the Galaxy in a compared to the 10 billion-year age of the Galaxy.

Dr. Drake thinks such colonies too costly. It's cheaper to make interstellar contact by radio, he says. Or, he adds, the seeming absence of aliens in the solar system may reflect a galactic ethic of noninterference.

While ETI believers argue with the skeptics, they do agree with Dr. Papagiannis that the question of whether or not we are alone is epochal. "It is important to know the answer either way. It could be quite significant for us," says Dr. Billingham. It would be "quite a responsibility to know that we are the torch bearers of the flame of cosmic consciousness in our entire galaxy," says Dr. Papagiannis.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Father and son pass the time on a summer's day in Prague

**Alexandra: Soweto's quiet sister**

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Alexandra Township, South Africa

propriating land. There is an atmosphere of despondency and no sense of security, he said.

In a white suburb of Johannesburg called Kew one can drive along paved roads surrounded first by pleasant homes, then by factories, then suddenly, it all comes to a halt.

The tarmac and the industries quit. The roads become dirt roads full of potholes. The factories are replaced by slums.

If you are white you cannot drive on for this is the black township of Alexandra. Whites need permits to travel here, and that means whites have to have a reason acceptable to the government for going into a black area.

The headmaster of Orlando High School in Soweto says South Africa's problem is not Bantu (African) education, the system of education which the Soweto students want abolished. But deep down, he insists, Alexandra has avoided the spotlight so far. Yet its living conditions make those in the better-known Soweto, Johannesburg's biggest black township, look almost posh.

Businessmen can go to look for accommodation for their workers. Journalists, social workers, and certain officials can go in with permits. Alexandra has avoided the spotlight so far. Yet its living conditions make those in the better-known Soweto, Johannesburg's biggest black township, look almost posh.

In an area one mile square live an estimated 80,000 people. There are no high-rise buildings, so that means people are crammed together. One social worker spoke of cases where 22 people live in one room.

"Should Alexandra be removed? I would hope not," said Joyce Siwani, secretary of the South African Social Workers' Union. Family living discouraged

But for years the government has been trying to remove the families of African workers, who are forced by necessity to seek work in the cities and by law to leave their families behind in their tribal homelands.

A plan to make Alexandra a place only for migrant workers was introduced by former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd in the late 1950s. Even as Sophiatown was transformed from a black area to a white area in Johannesburg and renamed Triumph, so Alexandra would be tidied up and made a place only for migrant workers.

But the Verwoerd plan for Alexandra has not worked, and the removal of families to black suburbs in Soweto slowed to a trickle last year.

A factor has been the resistance by the Alexandra families, who have a strong sense of community because they own the land under their houses (unlike in Soweto). Also, the government has had its hands full with the riots in Soweto and around the country.

Mathys Wilsenach, the housing director for blacks in the area, said recently that over the past 18 months 2,000 families have been moved from Alexandra to Soweto.

Other reliable sources, who work in Soweto, say that only 42 were registered as a newspaper with the P.C.C. London, England, the in your community will be sent promptly. Postage of address should be recorded two weeks in advance. Checks are made for two weeks or more at any given address.

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**Europe****East Europe feels chill as détente cools**

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

The deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations in recent weeks is viewed here - and by other "moderate" East European governments as well - with considerable and growing concern.

Both East and West Europeans tend to measure the outlook for détente mainly in terms of how well the Americans and Russians are getting along. And just now the "getting along" is at its coolest in five years. Hence the evident concern heard here.

"When things go well between Moscow and Washington," communist officials say frankly, "it is good for us, too." East-West tensions make life difficult for East Europe's pragmatists.

For example, they are waiting with more than usual interest for the result of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's recent talks in Washington. They want to see, in particular, if the West German leader is able to persuade President Carter that his tacit vis-à-vis the Soviets may not necessarily be the best in the current difficult situation.

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# Middle East

## Money shrinks and grocers' bills soar in Israel

By Francis Ober  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Jerusalem**  
It was no coincidence that the Israeli Government announced far-reaching economic measures barely two days before the scheduled meeting in Washington between President Carter and Israeli Premier Menahem Begin.

There had been tangible hints from Washington that Israelis should tighten their belts if they expect a continuation of the hefty aid they are getting.

### Subsidies slashed

(Also with an eye on the Carter-Begin meeting, Egyptian President Sadat stated in an interview published in Cairo July 18 that Egyptian Jews who had left the country after the

foundation of Israel could return to Egypt as full citizens.)

For many Israelis, the new measures do indeed amount to belt tightening.

The government is drastically cutting subsidies on basic foodstuffs and fuel. This will mean a 25 percent rise in the prices of most commodities. The defense budget will be trimmed by \$140 million and the Israeli pound has been devalued 2 percent in line with a recent fall in its value.

The price rises mean that a family with three children will have to spend about \$38 a month more. For a factory worker who makes between \$180 and \$270 a month, the extra expense will pose a problem. The increase in children's allowances which Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich has promised as a com-

pensation will apply only from the fourth child onward.

The most remarkable feature of the new measures is that they have been carried out by the right-wing Likud bloc government but were planned by its predecessor, the government led by the Labor Party.

They do not represent a new economic policy. Both the Likud Finance Minister as well as his Labor predecessor, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, are agreed on this.

### Election had an effect

In part it was the general elections in May that caused the present grave situation for the nation's Treasury.

The new state budget, for the equivalent of \$1.1 billion, came into force April 1 - six weeks before the elections.

But the budget was no longer realistic even then. The Rabin government had proved unable to resist pressure from workers for wage increases. This upset all calculations.

If spending had gone on at the same rate, state expenditure would have totaled \$1.9 billion by the end of the fiscal year - \$800 million over the budget, which had a built-in deficit anyway.

The 40 percent inflation rate of the previous year might have soared to 60 percent, according to local experts.

Even so, inflation will still amount to nearly 30 percent. To push this rate down still further, Finance Ministry experts say, would call for more than the present economics. "Here we would need a new economic policy, but after merely 26 days in office the Likud has not yet had time to work one out."

### Friedman comment

The entire budget must be reviewed, but only after thorough study. Then it would be the turn of experts such as the American Nobel Prize-winner, Prof. Milton Friedman. Asked about the new decree, he told a radio interview: "These were not my suggestions, but they are a step in the right direction."

In New York Prime Minister Begin an-



By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

A Bethlehem baker takes his bread out of the oven

## Israel plans to settle more Jews on occupied land

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Athens**  
Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's new government and Israeli news media have announced measures to intensify Israeli settlement in the Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank, Gaza, Sinai and the Golan Heights territories occupied in the 1967 war with the Arabs.

Israeli Government spokesmen, with their eye on Mr. Begin's talks with President Carter in Washington July 19, have recently stressed that any of these territories are "open to discussion" in peace negotiations with the Arabs.

But the new settlement programs suggest a comprehensive plan to increase Jewish settlement and population in all of them.

\* Israel Minister of Building and Housing Gideon Prut is preparing a five-year plan to develop and populate the Golan Heights "which will be given first preference," Israel Radio reported July 11. "In addition to the 20 settlements now in existence there will be

establishment of four more settlements already planned will be speeded up and special emphasis will be put on the development of the rural center in Kasrin, in central Golan," the radio said.

Jewish housing units in Kasrin would be increased from 350 to 1,000 or 1,200 to accommodate a population of 10,000 settlers. Mr. Prut was quoted as announcing. He added that there was "room in the Golan for 30 settlements instead of the 20 now in existence. . . Under no circumstances will we leave the Golan Heights."

\* The Israeli newspaper Haaretz reported July 3 that Israel's Galilee, the Cabinet minister responsible for settlement, was being asked to reconsider a four year plan he had rejected under the former Labor Party government.

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## Egypt supports Chad in dispute with Libya

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The bleak, lunar landscape of the Tibesti Mountains, along Libya's southern frontier with Chad, has become another zone of conflict in northern Africa.

The stakes may include uranium and other minerals which both Libya and the European Community states, especially Chad's former colonial power, France, would like to mine for their energy, military and industrial needs.

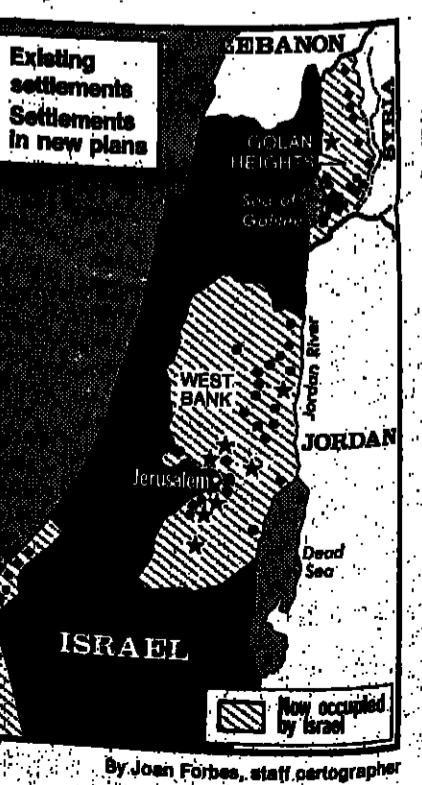
Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat and Sudanese President Jafar al-Nimri are aiding with the Chad government of Brig. Gen. Felix Malloum against Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi, the Libyan leader.

Libyan troops in 1973 occupied about 70,000 square miles of the Tibesti region, including

areas believed mineral-rich, and the only oasis of importance, Aozou.

Gen. Malloum's government in N'djamena, the Chad capital (formerly called Fort Lamy) has appealed for help, charging that 4,000 Libyan troops this month joined Toumbou, rebel tribesmen, in an attack on Barrial, a town lying south of the zone already penetrated by Libya in 1973. The tribesmen are led by the "socialist" Chad National Liberation Front (Front National), whose leaders live in Libya and Algeria.

President Sadat has sent Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak to Khartoum and N'djamena to assess what Egypt could or should do for Chad, perhaps along the lines of Egyptian military aid to President Mobutu of Zaire against intrusions from Angola earlier this year.



By Joan Forbes, staff photographer

## Moscow's hard line in Europe

By Paul Wohl  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The all-out attack on Eurocommunism in the Soviet weekly *New Times* points to the Kremlin's return to a militant revolutionary stance.

Moscow's purpose is to strengthen hardliners inside the main Eurocommunist parties - those of Italy, France, and Spain - in the hope of bringing about the overthrow of the present leaders and their replacement by pro-Soviet militants. At the same time the Soviets seek to take advantage of popular discontent with unemployment and inflation in Western Europe to rally support for the hardliners.

These are tactics the Russians repeatedly used before World War II.

The *New Times* attack was aimed specifically at Spanish party leader Santiago Carrillo but it was intended for the French and Italian Eurocommunists too.

The snub administered French Communist leader Georges Marchais by Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev during the latter's recent visit to Paris fits into the same pattern.

During Mr. Brezhnev's previous visit to the French capital in June, 1974, the Soviet embassy arranged a private dinner for him and Mr. Marchais.

This time there was no such meeting and Mr. Marchais was not invited to the elaborate dinner given by the Soviet Presi-

dent for French President Giscard d'Estaing and scores of French political personalities. Nor was any representative of *L'Humanité*, the French party's newspaper, invited to the dinner or to Mr. Brezhnev's press conference.

In contrast to other West European Communist spokesmen, Mr. Marchais avoided a meeting with the Soviet secretary general at the summit conference of European Communist parties last June. At the French party congress in February, 1976, such basic Soviet tenets as proletarian internationalism and dictatorship of the proletariat were dropped.

Among the 300 guests attending the ceremonial dinner given by Mr. Brezhnev in the colossal dining room of the new Soviet Embassy in Paris was Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris, leader of the Gaullist Party and political rival of the French President. On the previous day Mr. Brezhnev had demonstratively not been provided for in the original program.

Mr. Brezhnev's call on Mr. Chirac is reminiscent of the visit which Soviet ambassador Stepan V. Chernovenko paid to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing during the French presidential elections of 1974, a visit which was interpreted in France as supporting Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in his close campaign against François Mitterrand, the presidential candidate of the Left. *L'Humanité* at the time expressed regret that the Soviet ambassador should have demonstrated Moscow's preference for the conservative candidate.

# Soviet Union

## Soviets change tune on outlook for South Africa

By Paul Wohl  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet approach to South Africa has changed.

Instead of predicting South Africa's "inevitable collapse," as the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* did in May, Soviet media now focus on reports from American diplomats that U.S. pressure on South Africa has softened and that immediate equality for blacks and Coloreds (people of mixed race) is no longer demanded.

Quoting the London *Guardian*, Commentator Sergei Vishnevsky in his weekly roundup in *Pravda* of June 28 asked "whether Washington's attitude toward South Africa had not changed for the better."

Washington approaches South Africa with "infinite tact," wrote Mr. Vishnevsky. This, he added, is not difficult to understand, considering that half of America's \$4 billion investment in Africa is in the Republic of South Africa.

"That does not keep the United States and other Western powers from seeking to perpetuate the racist regimes and supplying them with a whole arsenal of weapons," he said.

*Pravda* depicts the situation in South Africa as threatening in the long run. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda is quoted as saying that "the West cannot escape responsibility for its growing investment in regimes of hatred, oppression, and death in southern Africa."

What it all amounts to is an effort to exert psychological pressure on South Africa and to play down the possibility of Soviet-supported military intervention.

Perhaps the aim to promote a climate of uncertainty that would prompt South Africa to spend more on defense and on the production of gold, uranium, and other precious metals. This in turn could lead to higher production costs and eventually a higher price for gold in the free market.

With its large hard-currency debt the Soviet Union would be the first to benefit from a higher gold price. No one knows the exact amount of the Soviet gold reserve. According to Hungarian economist Adam Zwass, who for five years served in Moscow as economic adviser in the exchange and finance department of Comecon, the East-bloc economic alliance, the Soviet Union in 1971 had a gold reserve worth between \$5 billion and \$6 billion and an annual gold production worth \$200 million.

In the past three years the Soviets have sold the equivalent of their annual gold production, as estimated by Mr. Zwass. According to the forthcoming 1976-77 issue of *Pick's World Currency Yearbook*, Soviet gold reserves are at least 9,000 tons, or \$40.5 billion (compared with a U.S. gold reserve of about \$36 billion).

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# Africa

## Why Smith wants a snap election in Rhodesia

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia  
After Prime Minister Ian Smith's call for elections and a promise of an "internal settlement" with Rhodesia's blacks, black rule is nearer only in the sense that one more day has passed.

Mr. Smith's hard-line speech to the nation asking for a mandate is an attempt to unify the whites behind him and fend off a right-wing surge against him.

The real test of Mr. Smith's intentions will come after the elections Aug. 31. Then the world will find out if he means to have a genuine transfer of power from whites to blacks or only some kind of half-measures.

Up until September, there is likely to be a lot of right-wing rhetoric from Mr. Smith, all in an attempt to keep whites from panicking and to get them on his side.

The object of the snap election is to catch Mr. Smith's opponents off guard. Specifically, the Prime Minister gave what amounted to an election speech to the nation, but the 12 members of Parliament who rebelled against him earlier this year could not reply in kind on television.

### Economic tool to unite north and south

## Work-not-war plan to sew up the divided Sudan

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Juba, Sudan  
Economic development is the main weapon of the Government of the Sudan to bind together more closely the country's two very disparate areas — the north and the south.

The dividing line between the two is roughly the latitude 12 degrees north. The north is Arabic-speaking and Muslim. It controls the country politically and economically. The south is much more African, poorer than the north, and its people are racially Nilotic and either Christian or animist by religion.

From independence in 1956 until March, 1972, there was intermittent civil war between the two regions, with southerners routing government from the north. But after Gen. Jaafar al-Numeiry became President, he made it a top priority to solve the problem of the south — and there has indeed been peace for the past five years.

Francis Deng, a southerner of the Dinka tribe and Minister of State for foreign affairs in the central government, says that the strategy of development has by and large "replaced fighting as a unifying vision in the Sudan."

This reporter found Dr. Deng's belief valid. A new zeal for development does exist in Sudan, even in the south, an area so poor that progress is measured in inches.

Some government ministers here in Juba, the southern regional capital, devote each Saturday to cultivating their gardens, to show the virtue of physical labor and the importance of agriculture.

The main question here now is whether the south is getting its share of the new Arab wealth being poured into the agricultural development of Sudan as a whole.

The current big project in Juba is the setting up of a communications station which will connect Juba by telephone to the rest of Sudan and by telex to the rest of the world.

In the longer term, the building by a French company of a canal in the White Nile between Jonglei and Matalak will be a major bond between the hitherto remote north and the south.

## S. African answer to Western pressure: larger tribal homelands?

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg  
The South African Government's answer to Western pressure to change apartheid (legalized racial segregation) could be simply to enlarge the black tribal homelands.

The homelands are an essential part of the apartheid structure. The theory is that the different races — and tribes — in South Africa should develop independently and separately. There are nine black homelands covering 19 percent of South Africa's territory. One of these, Transvaal, was given independence last October, but so far no country outside South Africa has recognized it as a legitimately independent state.

In a speech earlier this month, Minister of the Interior Contra Mulder said the govern-

ment was prepared to negotiate the enlargement of the homelands to make them more workable economically.

To urban blacks such a move would be considered an expansion of apartheid, while many whites, especially the predominant Afrikaners who are of Dutch descent, would view it as generous.

One Afrikaner watching Mr. Mulder on television said, "I could live with that. But the Afrikaner farmers on the borders of the homelands won't allow it. They will shoot rather than give up their land."

The timing of Mr. Mulder's speech made it appear almost a response to a tempest stirred up by homeland leader Lucas Mangope. Chief Mangope, who is part of the structure of apartheid because his office is hereditary, complained recently the land given to him was hopelessly inadequate.

According to the Institute of Race Relations, the proposed community councils would give blacks even less power than they had under the previous Urban Bantu Councils (UBC). Last

proved unfounded. The Rev. Mr. Sithole returned to Rhodesia a fortnight ago from exile but has not been drumming up much support.

The number of people present at a rally held by the bishop this past weekend tended to prove that his following is holding.

### Two pressure points

There are two main forces pushing Mr. Smith. One is the West (through South Africa); the other is the guerrilla fighting launched from neighboring Zambia and Mozambique.

The key now lies with the Patriotic Front, the political grouping of the "external" nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who have ties with the guerrilla fighters.

If there is not some kind of credible settlement inside Rhodesia, the fighting will escalate, doing further damage to Rhodesia's economy and causing whites to leave.

The West still has the initiative on Rhodesia, although the pressure on Mr. Smith may be low until after the August election.

Bernard Passero, the national organizing secretary for the Muzorewa group, says his concern that another black nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabani Sithole, might take away some of Bishop Muzorewa's supporters has

pronged: to enable the majority of whites to get out of Rhodesia as smoothly as possible and to install blacks in Zimbabwe (the Africa name for Rhodesia) without a civil war.

The object of the West appears to be two-



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer  
**Smith: trying to head off right-wing**



Numeiry: peace in hand  
Camerapix

These projects will wean the south from its natural tendency to look away from the Arab world and toward Nilotic tribes in Kenya and Uganda, closer to the heart of Africa.

According to Dr. Deng, the peace in Sudan faces a threat from Libya. He says the fact that development has become a

unifying concept in Sudan is viewed by Libya's leader, Muammar al-Qaddafi, as comprising the true Arab nature of Sudan.

But this very Afro-Arab aspect of Sudan is giving the country new respect in the international community. Sudan is a natural link between the two cultures and government ministers — Dr. Deng being one of the most prominent — are turning this supposed liability into an asset.

"We trust [President] Numeiry 100 percent," said Mading de Gran, regional Minister of Information and Culture in the south.

"There are some Arabists around him of whom we are skeptical," he added.

This pervasive faith in President Numeiry seems to extend from the personal qualities of the man. Mr. de Gran said he could not adequately explain his trust.

President Numeiry lived 14 years as an Army officer in Túrit, east of Juba. During that time he developed a conviction the solution to the civil war must be political instead of military.

The southerners are gradually moving from a stance of trust only in President Numeiry to admitting there may be other officials in Khartoum (the national capital) they could rely on as well.

"We've got all we wanted," said Mr. de Gran, citing mainly an autonomous southern legislature and government.

Mr. de Gran, who was instrumental in negotiating the peace, said five years ago he did not want to meet with officials in the Sudanese Embassy in London "because seeing that flag made me boil."

There could still be political unrest in the region in the future, some observers say, simply because the south is too big, too diverse tribally, and too underdeveloped to be considered more than a geographical expression.

For example, primitive tribes along the Kenyan border acknowledge no government over them. Also, there are rumors that the Dinka tribe has an ascendancy in the south's regional government. Yet for all these lingering strains, the national flag of Sudan now flies here unchallenged.

# United States

## How 'comfortably popular' Jimmy Carter is doing so far

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

After half a year in the presidency, Jimmy Carter is still perplexing, but promising. He runs for office against the establishment: now he is the establishment.

His popularity is comfortable, but not spectacular: 63 percent favorable on the Gallup poll, 18 percent against. He has faced no great crisis. He has a huge Democratic cushion in Congress. Economic recovery that began under Gerald Ford appears to be continuing. Mr. Carter probably got his way on half the 18 water projects he originally urged the Congress to scrap.

Mr. Carter's style is successful. He has expressed it in symbols. He stayed overnight with a private citizen in Clinton, Massachusetts. He is about to do the same thing again in Yazoo, Mississippi.

The so-called imperial presidency was under attack. Mr. Carter walked down Pennsylvania Avenue on Inaugural Day; he cut back White House limousines; he has held 11 news conferences and dispensed what most people find an open and disarming candor.

Observers agree there is danger of over-

doing this sort of thing. On the other hand, Mr. Carter has increasingly projected at televised press conferences a sense of self-confidence and of being in charge.

Foreign affairs fascinates most new presidents. There is less congressional curb here. Mr. Carter has undertaken a bold public approach contrasted to the conventional quiet diplomacy of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. It seems to have startled the Russians, and their response has startled Mr. Carter, who says he was surprised by their adverse reaction. He announced support for certain Soviet dissidents, forwarded a bold arms-control program, and enunciated a human-rights doctrine which Moscow considered provocative.

Some believe Mr. Carter now is modifying his position abroad as he has on certain positions at home. A big test of the new diplomacy comes on the Middle East with the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

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# United States

American Indians meet with OPEC

## 'It's not blackmail,' say the Indians

By Jonathan Harsch  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
America's Indians are demanding a better return on their vast reserves of uranium, coal, oil, and natural gas.

To help get what they want, they are currently meeting Arab representatives of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Washington — and may soon host an Arab visit to Arizona.

Tired of meager royalty payments which the Federal Trade Commission alleges sometimes go uncollected by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Indians instead hope to mine and market their own minerals.

The BIA denies that \$1 million went uncollected as charged by the FTC. But BIA energy and minerals officer Richard Wilson says that due to overlapping responsibilities between the BIA and the U.S. Geological Survey, methods for collecting royalty payments "were found to be inadequate."

The Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT), the group meeting with the Arabs, was formed two years ago by 22 Western tribes to get a better deal for Indians. After many frustrations, CERT's first victory has just come with the preliminary signing of a \$100,000 government grant from the Economic Development Administration and a further \$100,000 to come in October from BIA. CERT now can begin to inventory energy resources under Indian lands, and begin to plan for the best ways to use those resources.

Before winning the government contract, CERT representatives opened direct negotiations with Arab members of OPEC to obtain some expert advice on resource exploitation and marketing and to throw a scare into the U.S. Government, says a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Interior. The Indians reason that the government would not even move giving Arabs information or any degree of control over one of this country's main concentrations of energy reserves.

Contacting OPEC was not blackmail, says CERT, "because if anyone has been blackmailed, it is the Indian." According to a spokesman for the Interior Department, using the OPEC play is something "we don't like."

But, says a CERT official, "We have made every effort to sit down with [President] Carter and the various government departments. We would prefer to get our help at home, but if this isn't possible, we will work on something with OPEC or others."

CERT believes its search for overseas help has given the U.S. Government "a sense of urgency."



Under the barren Indian land lies a vast load of energy resources  
By Paul Conkin

The first indication this may be true came when, after a four-year wait, the government in January approved an exploration agreement between the Navajo tribe and the Exxon Corporation. The contract will give the Navajo an initial \$6 million for uranium exploration rights, with the option of royalties of up to 40 percent participation in sharing the costs and returns of mining and marketing an estimated 80 million pounds of uranium on the 15-million-acre Navajo reservation in Arizona. Exxon also has agreed to train and hire Navajo for mining operations.

BIA responds that certain delays are inevitable, particularly now that environmental impact studies are required to meet Environmental Protection Act requirements before such contracts as the Navajo-Exxon contract can be approved.

CERT hopes this Exxon contract will be used as a model for other contracts on exploitation of coal, oil, and natural gas reserves under Indian lands. The contract represents a sharp contrast with the standard BIA mineral leases which have given average royalty payments of only 15 to 20 cents per ton of coal to Indians — versus 40 cents recently negotiated independently by CERT in a deal between a Western tribe and a major coal company.

Even a special White House directive July 13 to BIA has failed to cut through all the "white noise" that the government would that day be unable to travel that day, he would forfeit half his fare.

"Our reservations element will make it [getting a flight on a particular day] a little more certain than Mr. Laker's plan," comments Pan American spokesman James Arey, in New York.

Even charters, which now average \$300-\$350 round-trip fares to London, are in on the action. Nationwide Leisure Corporation, for instance, has asked the CAB for permission to start up a standby service, low-end charter flights at \$250 per round trip.

"Nobody's really talking about doing exactly what Laker would," comments Pat Kennedy of Ralph Nader's Aviation Consumer Action Project. "The airline have had to compete on the flights for so long."

The theory behind Mr. Laker's Skytrain is that there is a large untapped market of potential transatlantic passengers willing to endure a few inconveniences for fares they feel they can afford. Many airlines have been flying the Atlantic with large numbers of empty seats and, they hope, to fill them with passengers paying the lower fares.

In what is certainly no carbon copy of the Laker proposal, Pan American intends to offer an advance reservation plan with meals — and might start its alternative two to three weeks ahead of Mr. Laker. Passengers would decide three weeks in advance which week they wish to travel and pay their fare in full. The airline would pick the precise date and, if the passenger

is not considered likely, the British Government could reject one or more of the American proposals as unfair competition and effectively kill the entire effort — including the Laker Skytrain.

## Airlines catch Freddie Laker's fare-slashing mood

By Lucia Mount  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Intensifying competition among airlines for transatlantic passengers is developing into a price-fight war which could lead to lower transatlantic fares as soon as September.

The very airlines which for years protested that reduced New York-London air fares would have dire economic consequences for them now are racing in at jet speed with competitive fare plans.

Behind this frenetic activity is the nod President Carter and the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) recently gave Freddie Laker's British "Skytrain" proposal.

Mr. Laker intends as of Sept. 28 to begin flying one no-freight plane a day of standby passengers to and from London for \$227 roundtrip — even cheaper than most charters. Tickets in each direction would only become available six hours before flight time.

For its part, the CAB insists that U.S. carriers be able to offer "similar" service, approved by the British Government.

Although not considered likely, the British Government could reject one or more of the American proposals as unfair competition and effectively kill the entire effort — including the Laker Skytrain.

From the start, U.S. carriers have been

## Korean bribes inquiry: secrets of the little black books

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Congress investigates everybody else — can it fairly investigate itself?

The angry departure of chief counsel Philip A. Lacovara from the House Ethics Committee investigating alleged bribery of congressmen by South Korean agents has given new impetus to calls for a special Justice Department prosecutor in the case.

Tantalizing new evidence is emerging: For or five "little black books" now reported covered in an antique cabinet in the mansion of wealthy Korean businessman Tongsun Park, overlooked by investigators during an earlier search of the house. Certain House members are to be listed with numerical notations.

Chief counsel Lacovara resigned in a row with Ethics Committee chairman John J. Flynn Jr. (D) of Georgia, charging that the latter was dragging his feet. Mr. Flynn in turn asserted that his chief counsel was overstepping his authority.

Some congressmen, meanwhile, are getting restless. They are demanding a special prosecutor.

Michael J. Egan, associate attorney general, says there should be no special prosecutor. Mr. Egan, second in command to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, and, like him, a native of Georgia — says the Justice Department already is making an independent inquiry into the South Korean lobbying scandal. This will proceed whoever is Mr. Flynn's counsel, he says.

One difficulty is that the inquiry is taking on political overtones; some Republicans hint at a "Democratic Watergate."

Democrats controlled Congress during the six years that Seoul allegedly used extraordinary efforts to influence it, and the few names that have surfaced so far have been Democrats.

Now, a group of impatient freshman House

Democrats, led by Rep. Peter H. Kostmayer of Pennsylvania, have joined many Republicans in calling for an outside prosecutor. Rep. Robert Michel (R) of Illinois, the minority whip, intimates that politics, not personalities, is holding back the Ethics Committee.

"I guess too many people of importance are involved," he hints.

Mr. Lacovara was on the legal staff of the Watergate inquiry and grew impatient at the Ethics Committee's lack of enthusiasm. He circulated a memorandum to committee members interentially criticizing the lethargy of the chairman and failure to achieve working relations with the Central Intelligence Agency, which is investigating for the Justice Department.

Chairman Flynn promptly ordered weekly instead of monthly committee meetings and gave an interview in which he said Mr. Lacovara would have to learn to act as an employee. He had asked the General Accounting Office to audit Mr. Lacovara's June expense account, he said. That did it. The counsel resigned; Mr. Flynn said he would promptly fill Lacovara's spot.

The standby idea might work, if Mr. Laker were the only game in town, but he isn't," explains TIA regional vice-president of sales, James Arey.

Even charters, which now average \$300-\$350 round-trip fares to London, are in on the action. Nationwide Leisure Corporation, for instance, has asked the CAB for permission to start up a standby service, low-end charter flights at \$250 per round trip.

"Our reservations element will make it [getting a flight on a particular day] a little more certain than Mr. Laker's plan," comments Pan American spokesman James Arey, in New York.

Also proposing a scheduled flight reservation service with meals is Trans International Airlines (TIA), a charter operator. It filed its request with the CAB several weeks ago.

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From the start, U.S. carriers have been

# United States

## Behind blackout looters: frustration and despair

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Leaders of the black community, local and national, are drawing ominous conclusions from the rampage of vandalism, burning, and looting that marked New York's blackout July 13-14.

They condemn this violence. But with one voice, they place heavy blame on the mass unemployment which today idles so many residents of America's inner cities, especially young blacks.

"Every one of the studies made of the riots in the 1960s indicated the relationship between urban disorders and disastrously high unemployment levels among blacks," points out Herbert Hill, national labor director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

"In the intervening period, white America has carefully chosen to forget the grim warnings of the '60s, and this [blackout violence] is part of the continuing pattern," he says.

Over the past decade or more, the jobs available to inner-city black youths have steadily declined. And as the hopes and promises of the '60s have faded, frustrations and unemployment have risen. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, black teen-age unemployment in 1965 was 26.2 percent. Today it has soared to 39.4 percent.

In the "poverty areas" of America's cities, black teen-age unemployment now runs at 49.9 percent — which means half of the young blacks looking for work cannot find it.

Young blacks and Hispanics were the great majority of the more than 3,750 arrested for looting or similar crimes during the power failure.

This is a grim picture compared with the hopelessness.

According to Horace Morris, executive director of the New York Urban League, unemployment in the poorer areas of New York is three times that of the rest of the city.

"Among young people," he says, "it runs at about 76 percent — 3 out of every 4 young people have no job. There's a direct correlation between unemployment and the kind of behavior we saw during the blackout," he contends.

Young blacks and Hispanics were the great majority of the more than 3,750 arrested for looting or similar crimes during the power failure.

Contrast with '65

The melee approached riot proportions in several ghetto areas. More than 400 police officers were injured. Most were hit by bricks, bottles, or baseball bats; one was shot through the leg. Some 50 firemen were injured trying to cope with more than 600 fires.

This is a grim picture compared with the



Dark Wednesday in New York City  
By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

"The same set of circumstances [as the 1960s] are now at work," warns the NAACP's Mr. Hill, "but white America is doing business as usual."

### 'Mom and pop' suffer

Part of the irony and tragedy of the blackout violence is that it was the small, often black businesses that were hardest hit — what Mr. Morris calls the "mom and pop businesses" that do not have insurance.

"Many won't be able to start up again," he asserts. It amounts, he adds, to "another erosion of the city's tax base, and the psychological effect on other businesses either here or moving into the city has to be negative."

Yet, while four investigations are looking into the technical causes of the power failure — those by the mayor, the governor, Consolidated Edison, and the Federal Power Commission — no official investigation apparently is being made into the human failure in terms of crime and chaos.

## New Yorkers in the dark: 'There was a surprising amount of light'

By Ron Scherer and Arthur Unger  
Staff correspondents of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

• When the lights went out at the Metropolitan Opera, the orchestra played "Dancing in the Dark," while the patrons fled.

• On the corner of 77th Street and West End Avenue in Manhattan, a man directed traffic without a flashlight by clamping his hands and yelling, "Mira, mira" (look, look), in Spanish.

• At the Ansonia Apartments at Broadway and 74th Street, the night engineer, Orlando Medial, drove a car directly into the inner court, turned on the headlights and illuminated the entire lobby. Security guards and a small core of volunteers helped walk older people up the stairs to get to their apartments. Two people were freed who were stranded in elevators.

• John Schumacher, visiting friends at 58th Street and Eighth Avenue, ended up directing traffic on Eighth Avenue from 9:30 p.m. to 10:30 a.m. and began from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. when the traffic lights came back on in his area.

• At Dom's grocery store, a line of people formed as the owner let one patron

in at a time to buy candles, cold drinks, and food.

• Josephine Marchan spent 1½ hours below ground waiting for the transit authority to lead her and the other stranded subway passengers above ground.

• We formed small groups and slowly descended the stairway without any problems," he reports. "On the street — at Park Avenue and 57th — there was a surprising amount of light, mostly from automobile headlights and especially from taxis with brightly lit rooftop advertisements. All street and traffic lights were out, however. The buses were driving past, their inside lights brightening the avenue.

• John Schumacher, visiting friends at 58th Street and Eighth Avenue, ended up directing traffic on Eighth Avenue from 9:30 p.m. to 10:30 a.m. and began from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. when the traffic lights came back on in his area.

• The buses stop, the cops stop, only people from New Jersey haven't stopped,"

"I boarded a bus that inched its way

downtown. Across one street I heard the sound of shattering glass and could barely see a group of about 10 people looting a record shop. Somebody shouted police and what appeared to be an officer on a motorcycle came out of the darkness and the group of looters ran. There was much laughter from the onlookers.

"In the lobby of my apartment, the decorative candelabras on the fireplace mantel were lit. I inched my way up five dark flights of stairs, spent a few minutes finding the locks on the doors and sorting out the correct keys, then walked inside. I found my flashlight and candles, then looked for my radio. The batteries were dead.

"When I looked out of my window, in the dark across the street, I could see the owner of a hardware store, sitting on a trash box, guarding his shop."

## 'Illegal and dangerous': volunteers in rubber rafts intercept whalers

By Brad Knickerbocker  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

peoples. Usually the whalers backed off, but in at least one case, the Greenpeace volunteers were nearly harpooned themselves.

### Successes noted

It is an operation which whalers say is "illegal and dangerous," but which nevertheless has been successful in helping curb the killing of whales.

Greenpeace, the international organization whose members have paddled into midocean nuclear testing areas and scrambled over Canadian ice floes to protect baby seals, has just begun its third season of confrontation with Soviet and Japanese whaling fleets.

In 1975 and 1976, Greenpeace teams set out from Vancouver, British Columbia, to face down Soviet whalers operating in the North Pacific, principally along the West Coast of the United States.

"The private conservation groups, generally speaking, are an important factor in our whole approach to whale conservation," says Cameron Sanders, a member of the U.S. delegation to the International Whaling Conference (IWC) in Australia in June.

Previously, Greenpeace used a small ship, relatively slow, and of limited range. Whaling ships were able to outrun them. That has changed this year with the acquisition of a 175-foot veteran whaler that can more than keep up with the whalers and has been outfitted with large fuel tanks.

"The private conservation groups, generally speaking, are an important factor in our whole approach to whale conservation," says Cameron Sanders, a member of the U.S. delegation to the International Whaling Conference (IWC) in Australia in June.

"Frankly, I don't know what their [



# Asia



India's army will have fewer men but more 'teeth'

## For India: a fatter military without Soviet reliance

By Mohan Ram  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi  
India's new government has rejected a demand in Parliament for a massive increase in the size of the Army from less than 1 million men to 2.5 million.

Instead the Army will be given more teeth while its strength is frozen at the present level.

The Air Force and the Navy, however, will be strengthened as well as modernized to keep pace with geopolitical and technological developments.

Premier Morarji Desai's Janata Party, which came to power in March after 30 years of Congress Party rule, promised in its election campaign to provide the armed forces with "good weaponry produced indigenously or procured from varied and dependable overseas sources."

### Shift from Moscow hinted

This suggested a shift away from India's current dependence on the Soviet Union. It would be a corollary of the new foreign policy orientation of "genuine nonalignment" meaning an end to special relations with the Soviet Union.

India's dependence on Soviet hardware grew steadily after the mid-'60s in the wake of its confrontations with Pakistan and China. In effect, India became a captive market for Soviet weapons because, as Prime Minister Desai said recently, the West did not offer to sell it arms.

With all three services now leaning heavily on Soviet weapon systems, it would take some time to diversify their sources of supply.

All the latest foreign acquisitions of the Air Force are from the Soviet Union (Sukhoi-7 bombers and AN-12 transport aircraft) as the old British and French aircraft are phased out. In the Navy, but for home-built frigates and aging British ships, all the craft including submarines and destroyers are from the Soviet

Union. So is much of the armor with which the ground forces are equipped although the fire-power is almost entirely Indian.

### Air Force policy lags

A clear-cut policy on re-equipping the Air Force is still to emerge.

The Air Force now is acquiring from a Western country advanced air-to-air missiles to be fitted to its MIG-21s, which will be suitably modified. India has been making MIG-21s under Soviet license and has established a complete production line. A later version of the Soviet-built MIG-21 is to be made in India shortly.

However, the need is for a deep-strike aircraft to take the place of an aging fleet of British-made Canberras.

The search has reportedly narrowed down to three types. While defense officials decline to discuss this, one of the aircraft under consideration is said to have sophisticated low-level navigation equipment and long-range capability. Efforts reportedly are underway to acquire production rights for such aircraft.

With the advent of sophisticated missiles and high performance aircraft, the Himalayan mountains are no longer impenetrable. Mountain divisions still have their role. But India is giving the development of rockets and missiles high priority.

The new concept of a 200-mile economic zone brings an additional 587,000-square-mile area within the Indian Navy's constabulary circuit. Besides, India's widening maritime interests in the form of an increase in fishing and in offshore oil exploration and exploitation could mean a new role for the Navy — defense of oil installations and other structures in peace and in war.

Superpower rivalries in the Indian Ocean also compel an enlarged Indian naval presence there, in New Delhi's view.

India is going ahead with building Leander class frigates and is thinking of a new advanced battleship for the 1980s to be designed and built at home.

## Japan: after the election the question of 2½ trillion yen

By Tatsuo Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo  
Wreaked in smiles over his Liberal Democratic Party's strong showing in upper House elections July 10, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda is turning his attention to the domestic economy and to knotty problems on the foreign front.

With the election over, the powerful Kōizumi, the federation of economic organizations, served notice that it wanted a supplementary budget of 1½ trillion yen (about \$6.8 billion) this autumn to achieve Mr. Fukuda's stated target of a 0.7 percent growth in gross national product this year.

### Export drive launched

Japan's balance of payments is comfortably in the black, because of a concerted export drive that has drawn hails of protest from the

A quote from Chairman Hua

## 'May science flourish'

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, China is upgrading science and technology as the key to modernization of the country by the end of the century.

"May science flourish and advance and may good news keep coming in," is the instruction recently given by the Chairman.

At official receptions, at academic symposia, and in the Chinese press, the point has been driven home repeatedly in recent days. Scientific education and research are to be given a top priority, as China seeks to modernize its industry, agriculture, and national defense in the next 25 years.

In addition to the verbal support, analysts detect these other developments:

- Increased need to improve China's education system, so that those with scientific aptitudes can contribute their skills.

- Increased need to avoid the kind of ideological anti-intellectualism that would interfere with scientific research.

There are signs translations of foreign scientific works are increasingly available, notes one analyst here. But he adds that even during the cultural revolution of the late 1960s and during other periods of left-wing influence, translations of foreign scientific works were available to Chinese scientists.

The current campaign in praise of science probably exaggerates the harmful effects of the "gang of four," continues this analyst. To some extent the "gang of four" probably being used as a scapegoat, to explain China's relative scientific backwardness, he adds.

Nonetheless the vast publicity being given is the importance of scientific work clearly marks an upgrading of priorities toward scientific training, research, and relatively free intellectual inquiry, according to analysts here.

Convening of the 11th party congress of the Chinese Communist Party. This gathering of delegates nationwide could appoint new members to the party's leading organs, the Politburo and Central Committee. It also could formally expel the gang of four and their followers from the party and put its seal of approval on post-Mao policies.

Convening of a National People's Congress. Such a meeting of China's rubber-stamp parliament could ratify new appointments to many still-disrupted government ministries while also proclaiming and ratifying the current drive to modernize industry, agriculture, and the armed forces by the turn of the century.

Both assemblies, long predicted to convene during the second half of this year, would ratify the continuing provincial shake-ups induced by Chairman Hua as essential to eliminate the lingering influence of the gang of four.

As of this writing there was no official word of when these two gatherings would be held. But they are likely to take place before the visit to China of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in late August, according to some analysts here.

Convening of an 11th Communist Party conference is especially important, because deaths and purges have drastically cut into the top leadership. According to one estimate, at least 50 to 60 members of the Central Committee have been removed in the last eight months because of alleged connections with the gang of four.

Deaths and purges have also reduced the smaller but more powerful Politburo from 22 to 12 members. The top-level Politburo standing committee, once five-strong, is down to two.

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CIA study reveals

# China's 'oil giant' image shrinks

By Daniel Souterland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
China may become much less of an "oil giant" than some experts were predicting just two years ago.

A new U.S. Central Intelligence Agency study of China's oil production indicates China will not become a world oil power and thus not be able to use oil exports to expand its limited economic influence abroad, at least not within the foreseeable future.

The reasons: Offshore oil reserves apparently smaller than estimated earlier, financial and manpower restraints, the quality of many of the reserves, technological problems in extracting the oil, a large and growing oil demand within China itself, and "geopolitical considerations" which argue against continuous increases in exports.

Within a decade or so, the CIA report predicts, continuously expanding domestic demand will absorb China's total capacity, leaving nothing for export unless deposits in the western part of the country or offshore are found and exploited much more rapidly than is expected.

The country most likely to be disturbed by the lowered estimates is Japan, the major importer of Chinese oil. The Japanese were hoping for a sizable expansion of China's oil industry which would have made Japan - now more vulnerable to an oil embargo than many other industrialized countries because of its heavy reliance on oil - less dependent on oil supplies from the Arabs.

The 28-page CIA report was made available

under a policy of greater "openness" initiated by the new CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner.

The report points out that China's oil-export potential has drawn worldwide attention since the 1973 Arab oil embargo, which happened to coincide with China's first sale of crude oil.

Just two years ago experts were saying China was on its way to becoming an "oil giant."

Some even equated Chinese oil reserves with those of the entire Middle East. China was to be another Saudi Arabia.

The new study acknowledges that China's oil reserves are "considerable," onshore reserves being estimated as comparable to the estimated 39-billion-barrel U.S. onshore reserve.

But it goes on to say that the latest studies of China's offshore reserves are "dampening earlier hopes that the eastern continental shelf might be one of the world's most prolific oil and gas reservoirs."

The most optimistic estimates, it says, now suggest offshore oil reserves are "about the same as those onshore."

Beyond the question of reserves, there are "severe financial and technological restraints" on increasing production and exports, the report says.

Peking has "force fed" the oil industry with funds and technical manpower, it says, resulting in an annual growth in output of 20 percent or more. In the early 1970s China became the world's 13th-ranking oil producer with a crude-oil output comparable to that of Indonesia.

"Now, however, the rate of growth will certainly decline," the CIA study concludes. "The most accessible reserves are being exploited; investment in other industries, especially coal and steel can no longer be held back to free

funds for oil."

"Moreover, trained manpower is spread too thin just to operate the existing industry. Internal conflicts have not allowed the influx of foreign capital and technology needed to rapidly develop offshore reserves."

The report estimates that China will produce 2.4 million to 2.8 million barrels of oil per day by 1980. Most of this, it says, would be needed for domestic consumption. Exports would likely be only 200,000 to 600,000 barrels a day.

By comparison, Saudi Arabia currently appears capable of producing 10 million barrels a day. Its domestic needs are, of course, much smaller than those of China.

In the meantime, the report has been able to pinpoint some certainties. One of them is that the high paraffin content and large percentage of residue in Chinese oil linked with a Chinese refusal to adjust crude prices to compensate for these factors have amounted to "important obstacles" to building up an export market.



By John Hughes

Oil enough for China's lamps only?

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# North, South Korea soften the hard line

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Hong Kong**  
There are indications that both North and South Korea are modifying their positions in response to U.S. troop withdrawal plans.

These indications, which came over the July 16-17 weekend, are:

1. Prompt North Korean repatriation of the crew of an American military helicopter shot down July 14 over the former's territory. That the North Koreans agreed to return the remains of three crewmen and one survivor after only five hours of discussion with American negotiators is seen in some quarters as a sign that they want improved relations with the U.S.

The North Koreans want the U.S. withdrawal policy to proceed smoothly. They also apparently want to avoid increased tension that might interfere with the beginnings of a new diplomatic dialogue with the U.S. In addition to a full military withdrawal, the North Koreans want talks with the United States that would exclude representatives of the South Korean Government of President Park Chung Hee.

South Korea's release of 14 political dissidents serving prison sentences for anti-government activity. The release, on the grounds that the dissidents had shown signs of repentance, is taken by some observers to be an effort to improve the government's human-rights image in the United States. The releases come at a time when criticism of political repression in South Korea has lent support to President

Jimmy Carter's plan to withdraw more than 30,000 U.S. ground forces from that country.

The quick repatriation of the U.S. helicopter crew was in sharp contrast to previous incidents in which the North Koreans sometimes held off for weeks before revealing whether there were even survivors.

But this time the North Korean Government of President Kim Il Sung used a different approach - apparently to avoid strengthening the hand of U.S. congressional critics of Mr. Carter's withdrawal policy.

The North Koreans want the U.S. withdrawal policy to proceed smoothly. They also apparently want to avoid increased tension that might interfere with the beginnings of a new diplomatic dialogue with the U.S. In addition to a full military withdrawal, the North Koreans want talks with the United States that would exclude representatives of the South Korean Government of President Park Chung Hee.

South Korea's release of the 14 dissidents followed widespread speculation that President Park's government might take some step to defuse the widespread criticism it has received on human-rights issues.

A fortnight ago the usually tame National Assembly adopted a motion urging the President to release jailed dissidents, increasing speculation that a period of relaxation was ahead.

The 14 who were released do not include



Park — frees dissidents

has received on human-rights issues.

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The 14 who were released do not include



Kim — different approach

Jung, Indeed, they are just a small part of those thought to be held for violating emergency decrees that ban criticism of the President as well as the Constitution under which he rules.

But Prosecutor-General Oh Tai Kun has said that other releases could take place if those being held behave themselves in prison.

## CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

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#### Diamond Merchants

#### HOOPER & JACKSON

#### Natal PIETERMARITZBURG

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# WARNING: we're destroying our water supply



Top left photo by Scott Harrison  
Other photos by United Nations

Monday, July 25, 1977

**Perfuming Riviera beaches may mask the stench of the polluted Mediterranean, but more than cosmetics are needed to combat the contamination of Earth's waters. Such pollution now is the single biggest factor edging the world toward crippling water shortages in the next few decades.**

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

## Water, water everywhere Nor any drop to drink

These lines from the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by Samuel Coleridge might have been written as a warning to the world today. For humanity finds itself on the threshold of an unexpected, and extremely serious, situation — a **water shortage**. The latest forecast for the next few decades is one of growing scarcity of water pure enough to drink, to wash with, and to irrigate crops.

These predictions are unexpected because of the tremendous quantities of water which wash the face of the globe — some 325,000 cubic miles of it, all told. Nevertheless, the world's burgeoning population, using increasingly more water per person, and polluting even more of it, has begun to strain earth's fresh water supply.

In many cultures, water has been a symbol of cleanliness, purity, of baptism and inspiration. Ironically, illness

caused by contaminated water now has become one of the major health problems in the world, according to the World Health Organization.

Next to air, water is the most critical need of human beings. Thus the outlook of increasing shortages of potable water is serious indeed. The great Sahelian drought of 1974 in Africa, current water shortages in the United States, China, southeast Asia, and in parts of Europe, dramatize the hazards of running short of water. But water pollution is the most important factor that limits supply. "The use of water for the disposal of human, industrial, and agricultural wastes continues to be a chief limit to clean water supplies," the United Nations Environment Program declared recently.

## Water just undrinkable

Thus the situation of mankind is strikingly similar to that of the Ancient Mariner. There was no shortage of water, he couldn't drink it.

Of all the water on the planet, over 99 percent is either frozen or locked up in the polar ice caps. Only one-tenth of 1 percent of it flows as fresh water in the world's streams or is held in lakes, ponds, and puddles. Six times as much fresh water percolates through subterranean fissures or is trapped in underground reservoirs. But this is still only six-tenths of a percent of the planet's total water supply.

"There are two ways to interpret those figures," observes Russell Peterson, past head of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality. "One is to ponder how slender our water lifeline is, and to wonder how much larger a population and how much more industrialization our water supply can support. The second way is to note how much we are wasting and how little of our potential supply we are actually using..."

To understand the scope of the water problem and the global role of pollution, it is necessary to appreciate the global water cycle.

Each year, 28 percent of the world's water, about 23,000 cubic miles, evaporates into the air. One-quarter of this subsequently falls on continents as rain, sleet, hail, or snow. Most of this precipitation quickly returns to the atmosphere, either by evaporation or as a result of plant transpiration. Much of what is left flows to the sea. Either it is carried by rivers or it makes its way underground, according to estimates by Malin Falkenmark and Gunnar Lindh, Swedish hydrologists, in the book "Water for a Starving World."

## Runoff hard to catch

The runoff to the sea still represents a lot of water. But it is not easily captured by man.

The amount of fresh water into which mankind can dip is about 890 cubic miles (a watery cube about 8 miles on a side) per year. This is still a sizeable quantity of water — enough to cover six-tenths of an acre one foot deep for each person on Earth today. But it is not practical to totally drain the world's rivers.

As a rule of thumb, the Swedish experts say, up to 10 percent of a total water resource can be utilized easily. Between 10 and 20 percent can be put to use with thorough planning, but the cost begins to rise rapidly. When the 20 percent mark is reached, water supply begins to dominate all other factors in planning social and economic development, the Swedish experts maintain.

Taking population growth and increasing irrigation needs into account, the two hydrologists calculate that, by the year 2000, the 20 percent mark will have been reached as a world average. Because of the differences in average rainfall and population, certain areas have already begun to experience minor water limitations while other regions still have a period of grace.

Asia, for instance, has already passed the 20 percent mark. Europe and Africa should exceed this by the end of the century. Alarming as that is, these calculations do not yet take water pollution into account.

A case in point is Europe, where some Riviera beaches are perfumed at dawn to offset the stench of pollutants. Because of pollution problems there, "Water supplies have already become a major factor limiting the expansion of energy supplies and the growth of industry and agriculture," the Economic Commission for Europe has announced.

## Contamination growing

The fact is that man's contamination of water has grown even faster than his rate of consumption. Take 10 percent of a river's water, pollute it and return the waste and the result is a significant degradation in the quality of that river. This is easily illustrated by pouring a quarter of a cup of dirty water into two cups of pure water.

In the United States, if water contains as much as a part per thousand of raw sewage, it is considered unfit and must be treated before it can be used for drinking. When effluent from a pulp mill is diluted by 95 percent, it kills aquatic plants in three to five days, as shown by Dr. E. D. P. Marchalundiene, a Lithuanian scientist. And some chemicals pose a health hazard at even more dilute concentrations.

Sophisticated water treatment plants along the lower Rhine take polluted water which looks like black ink and purify it. But the river's pollutant load has reached the point where further improvements in the treatment plants cannot compensate for further deterioration in the river's quality, warns Prof. H. Sontheimer of the University of Karlsruhe.

Meanwhile, in the Sudan, a young Nkobo girl must fetch water for her family twice a day in a battered four-gallon water tin. The two trips take her eight hours. And because the water is often contaminated, the family is frequently ill, according to UNICEF field workers.

In such ways, do human and industrial wastes pose a combined threat to the world's supply of potable water.

In a recent report, "Drinking Water and Health," a United States National Academy of Sciences panel assigned a definite health risk to nine chemicals which have been found in U.S. drinking water. There are hundreds of other chemicals also detected in drinking water which are suspected of being health hazards.

"Even in countries that have sufficient water it is becoming increasingly difficult to lay down unified policies for taking the best advantage of available supplies," note Drs. Falkenmark and Lindh. "Internal political battles are erupting among economic interests representing industry, agriculture, personal consumption, reaction, and environmental protection."

For these reasons, current attitudes toward water must change. As Mr. Peterson puts it, "The basic lesson to be learned from mankind's various water-related misadventures is that water is not a mere passive resource, to be extracted and developed as we see fit; it is also a dynamic force pursuing its way from the skies, across the land, and back to the sea in water courses that were ancient before man emerged on the globe. We must learn to respect its function as an integral component of our earth processes, and to accommodate ourselves to that function."



pect. Similar substances have been detected in the drinking water in other industrial nations.

The human health effects of the trace amounts of chemicals found in treated drinking water are controversial. Also, they are dwarfed by those stemming from water contaminated with human wastes. But there is an indirect threat which industrial wastes pose which ultimately could prove most serious of all.

A number of leading ecologists are concerned that the massive mining operations and some of the unnatural chemicals being produced industrially in tremendous quantity may irreversibly disrupt the ecology of the planet, the "life-support system" of spaceship Earth. Chemicals which microbes cannot break down and those which accumulate in the tissues of the plants and animals which man uses for food are the "bad actors" about which the scientists are concerned.

Because of the intricacy of the web of organic life and mankind's degree of ignorance of the biosphere, the types of environmental havoc that present industrial actions may be wreaking are difficult to imagine and impossible to prove today. But because "water is the driver of nature," as Leonardo da Vinci once observed, the aquatic world is one of the first places to look for the types of environmental disruption that may ultimately affect people.

For at least a decade, massive fish kills in places ranging from the Rhine and the lakes of Scandinavia to the shores of Japan and the rivers of Malaya have given clear warning signals. The fact that the brown trout which have been stocked in the Great Lakes are not reproducing naturally is a more subtle sign. Scientific experiments that reveal a number of adverse effects in aquatic life from chronic exposures to extremely low concentrations of different trace metals and chemicals hint at long-term effects on the world's fisheries.

"If anything, I am worried that our research significantly underestimates the chronic effects that these pollutants can have on aquatic life," says Robert C. Harris of Florida State University, a concern generally shared by aquatic and marine biologists.

## Cleanup slow, costly

Within the last decade a number of affluent countries have begun taking vigorous steps to clean up their waters. But the process is expensive and slow.

"We are trying to make up for the mistakes of decades. This cannot be accomplished overnight," says Russell Peterson.

If progress is slow in the rich countries, it is proceeding at a snail's pace in the poor nations. The focus of international programs has been to drill wells and put in the piping to provide people with clean water. Sewage treatment, because of the added expense and difficulty in educating the people as to its worth, has gotten short shrift.

As water becomes increasingly scarce, more and more people in areas without proper sewage treatment will be forced to use contaminated water. In the developed nations, water shortages may create increasingly fierce political skirmishes over water use which could interfere with pollution clean-up efforts or make them much more expensive.

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Next week: Pollution, Nemesis of the third world.

## India back in stride in economic race with China

By David R. Francis

Boston

India is back in the economic race with Communist China. Over the last decade or so, India's economic growth averaged about 2.7 percent a year — barely exceeding population growth. With China making considerable economic progress, some intellectuals and leaders of developing nations began to wonder if communism worked better than capitalism.

### Economic scene

In the past two years, however, India's gross domestic product has grown at around 9 percent rate. India, says World Bank official Manfred Blobel, is today in the best economic shape it has been for decades.

Thus it is not yet decided whether a poor, populous nation can make the greatest progress with a rigorously controlled, socialist, Chinese-style economy or with a mixed, freer economy of the Indian model.

In a broader sense, with the fall of the government of Indira Gandhi, the world once more is watching competition between the world's largest democracy and its largest dictatorship.

Mr. Blobel, director of the World Bank's South Asia department, is just back from a meeting earlier this month in Paris of the so-called India consortium. This is the

group of 13 industrial nations and three international development institutions that provide aid to India (plus India itself).

The atmosphere of the meeting, Mr. Blobel reports, was good. Its members were highly encouraged by India's economic progress and the direction of policy indicated by the new government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

### Desai policies encouraging

For instance, the Desai government indicated it will increase its emphasis on agricultural and rural development. The vast majority of India's 600 million people live in villages. The new budget will include a 50 percent increase in expenditures on irrigation.

Efforts to develop small-scale industry will be stepped up. This industry, it is assumed, will be more labor-intensive than India's highly sophisticated medium and large industries.

Further, the government said it is working on a big program to expand rural health care.

One by-product of this enlarged spending on rural health care could be a strengthening of the government's birth-control program. Indian officials assured the members of the banking consortium that although the new government is dropping the compulsory aspects of the program that were developed under Mrs. Gandhi, it by no means intends to cut back on its efforts to restrain population growth.

### India—social indicators

	1960	1970	Most recent estimate
Population (millions)	434.8	547.6	608.1
Population density (per square mile)	824	103.5	114.7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	41.7	47.2	49.5
Population growth rate (percent)	2.0	2.3	2.2
Labor force in agriculture (percent)	71.0	69.0	68.0
Gross national product per capita (in U.S. dollars)	70.0	110.0	150.0

firms. Higher personal incomes stimulated consumer demand.

### Big gain for food

Good growing weather helped India in past two years. There was a bumper crop in 1975-76. In 1976-77, the crop could be somewhat smaller (111 million tons), and the second largest on record. As a result, India has had sufficient food. It has not had to import vast quantities of grain with limited foreign exchange.

This, plus an extraordinary growth in exports, has brought about an enormous improvement in India's balance of payments. The trade deficit dropped to a low \$400 million during the past fiscal year. At the end of March, foreign exchange reserves stood at a healthy \$3.8 billion, equivalent of about seven months' imports.

The new administration apparently also will continue the moves by the old one to make government industrial corporations more efficient and to free the private industrial sector from bureaucratic restraints.

That shift away from socialism has proved highly successful. Industrial production increased about 5.5 percent in fiscal 1975-76 and around 10 percent in the fiscal year ending last March.

Several factors are behind this rapid industrial expansion. Better monsoons meant that more power was available from hydroelectric plants. The government eased its restrictions on imports of raw material and machines. The number of labor disputes declined under Mrs. Gandhi's iron hand. The government lifted restrictions on output by private industrial

efficiency. That shift away from socialism has proved highly successful. Industrial production increased about 5.5 percent in fiscal 1975-76 and around 10 percent in the fiscal year ending last March.

Total aid from the consortium members to India this year should be about \$2 billion, somewhat less than the amount of foreign assistance of all types going to Israel. If that money keeps India in the economic race with China, it will be a great bargain.

### Cheaper pesetas:

## Tourist gain, labor strain

By Joe Gandelman  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

But hopes of a "social pact" with the unions to hold down wages may be unrealistic. The two most powerful unions, the Socialist UGT and the Communist Workers Commission, are in heated competition and homed in by said powerful extreme-left labor groups. Devaluation will ultimately raise prices, spur demands for higher wages — and provide a powerful issue to leftists in the newly elected Congress (parliament).

**Oil prices hurt**  
Spain's present economic ills stem largely from the oil price hike, which set back its 1973 technocrat-engineered "economic miracle." Until then, Spain enjoyed one of the world's highest growth rates (7 percent), second only to that of Japan.

By 1975 inflation hit 18 percent. The growth rate dropped to 1 percent. Tourism was 5 million off from 1973, when 34 million tourists — only 1 million fewer than the country's population — visited Spain.

The government called its new exchange rate of 37.30 pesetas to the dollar a "realistic . . . inevitable" first measure. It coupled this with intensive tax reforms directed mainly at the wealthy, who were often protected by Franco-regime laws. It urged the "collaboration of labor unions" to hold down wages and announced initial moves to seek membership in the European Community.

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Cost of the item aside, "there are the problems of storage, obsolescence, maintenance, and theft," not to mention the property taxes that must be paid."

And secondly, property ownership values are not so vital to today's generation as they were prior to World War II. With roughly half the California population under 25 years of age, the young people are perfectly willing to pay for a service and couldn't care less about owning it."

One of the benefits performed by his trade group is that when a customer wants an off-beat rental item, "you may not be able to get it from me, but I can put you onto someone from whom you can get it." And this includes the brace of doves or human skeleton, he adds.

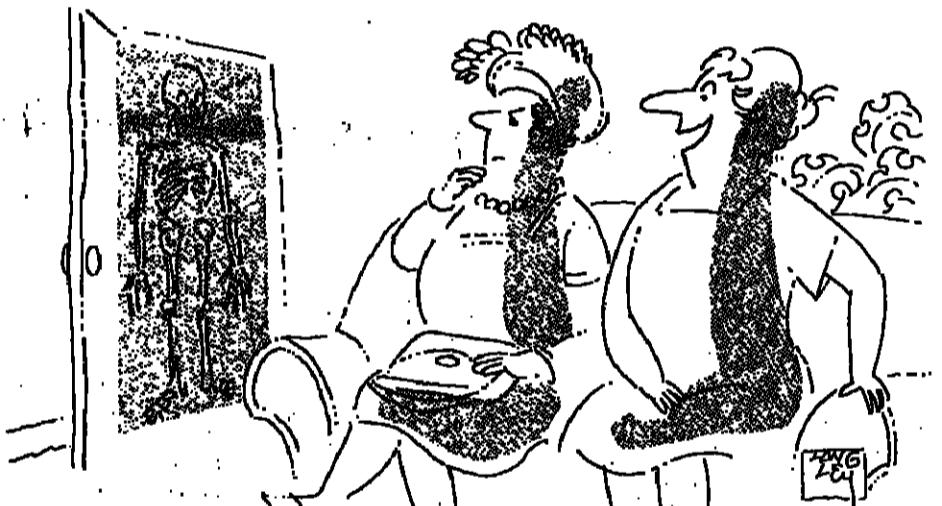
Even though the rental business registered the \$2 billion plus volume last year, Mr. Cushing feels growth for this industry is still ahead.

"We've got . . . a lot of promotion to do." Only about one-third of the nation's population, Mr. Cushing is aware of the great variety of things that are available for rent."

Mr. Cushing and his wife started out 25 years ago renting lawn and garden equipment, floor polishers, and other do-it-yourself items in the Bay Area. Today, their Diablo Rentals, Inc., all of the major rentals in the Pacific area across the bay, Petrochemical firms provide 80 percent of the company's business.

Last year, according to Mr. Cushing, the industry — not including car and truck rentals — took in more than \$2 billion and "we've barely scratched the surface."

For one thing, the six-foot-six-inch Cushing says, "no matter how high they are," it doesn't pay for some companies, or individuals, for



## Don't buy a dove — rent one

By Lewis Brigham,  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Want to rent a brace of doves? A human skeleton or a model of the Panama-Pacific Exposition?

Well, these and other offbeat rental items are available somewhere in California along with the more familiar rental items, like autos, trucks, luxuries, or furnishings.

In fact, the rental business in this state is so big that it has its own 800-member association. And according to William F. Cushing, president of the California Rental Association, in this state, "you can rent just about anything under the sun."

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scratched the surface."

Mr. Cushing's own firm last year grossed over one-half million dollars; it maintains a large and diverse inventory. And it will make an effort to order anything a customer wants with one proviso: a minimum two-month rental.

### Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day International foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following countries. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

U.S.	British M. German	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
Dollar	Pound	Mark	Franc	Franc	Franc
New York	1,700	4,420	2,058	4,124	0.28315
London	5814	2,570	1,202	2,398	0.18450
Frankfurt	2,2824	3,8914	4,679	3,930	0.04060
Paris	4,8356	8,3172	—	—	0.952
Amsterdam	2,4248	4,1707	1,7918	1,9442	0.36900
Brisbane	35,3170	60,7452	16,617	7,3035	2,0203
Zurich	2,3335	4,1168	1,0579	1,45647	1,0131

The following are U.S. dollar values: only Argentine peso: .00275; Australian dollar: 1.1250; Danish krone: 1.690; Italian lire: .001135; Japanese yen: .003792; New Zealand dollar: .9730; South African rand: 1.1616.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

10 centuries-old festival of the burning of the grass on Wakakusayama Hill.

In the Japanese inn where we stayed, shoes are left at the door and people shuffle around in slippers, shoji screens slide noiselessly back and forth, and people try to keep the sumo wrestling matches turned down low on their TV sets. The point of the inn is to "get away from it all." I had expected a Japanese garden outside the window. Instead I had Japanese garbage, in several heaps.

The 13th-century Sanju Sangendo Temple in Kyoto holds 1,001 Buddhas. Priests chanted; a pasteboard box with "cookies" written on it in English stood nearby as ready fuel; and each visitor was invited to find his face among the Buddhas.

### Surface vs. depth

But they are not Western faces, nor are they Western eyes. And all of the Buddhas are reminders that a Westerner has not one chance in 1,000 to view this country through a culture other than his own, whether he has been here weeks or years.

The surface of a visit stretches far in length, but not in depth: there's the Japanese boy in the Snoopy sweat shirt . . . the college student who learned to speak English by watching "Sesame Street" on television . . . the hundreds of stylish Japanese women who have to remove their high Western-created boots seven or eight times a day to enter their Eastern dwellings . . . the fact that "Yes, We Have No Bananas" was originally a Japanese song, written in a language that can't express "no" directly.

But the surface is a 20th-century surprise because its silhouettes are mostly from another century. And to run a Western eye and hand across it is to touch different rhythms, reasoning — and riches.

Today I cleaned the rice cookie crumbs out of my coat pocket. The cookies are sold at Nara Park for the deer and I knew I would be needing rice cookies again someday. Two weeks ago I would have been surprised.

It was in Nara that the biggest traffic jam I ever saw took place, caused by the

### Map exhibit shows man's changing view of the changless earth

By Diana Loeber  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To most of us a map is a piece of paper you take out of the glove compartment when you are lost and then can never fold again. What most people do not realize is that most maps

have a long and complex history, as intricate and colorful as their design.

The exhibition on view through August 7 at New York's American Museum of Natural History, "Maps: Their Science and Their Art," charts a fascinating, if at times confusing, course through the cartographic maze. Organized by the museum's curator of maps, Sidney

Horenstein, it consists of more than 100 items primarily from the museum's own collection, the American Geographical Society, the United States Geological Survey, and the New York Historical Society. The show is divided into five parts: maps of New York City, the history of maps, how maps are made, how maps are used, and maps of the mind (by artists, writers, and illustrators).

Maps, by definition, require close scrutiny, and this exhibition offers to the patient, painstaking viewer hidden treasures of knowledge. The section on the history of maps reveals, for example, that maps delineate not only a view of the world but a world view. An ancient map of Greece focuses on Mt. Olympus, dwelling place of the gods; an ancient Roman map predictably shows all roads leading to Rome; early Christian mosaics put east at the top (where we now find north), because they believed paradise to be there, and placed Jerusalem in the center.

The first known maps, which are no longer extant, were chiseled on stone by the Babylonians. The ancient Greeks and Egyptians knew that the world was round, and Ptolemy devised a grid system for transforming the globe into a flat map, on paper or parchment. In the Dark Ages Europeans reverted to the belief the world was flat, resulting in maps such as Leardus' which depict the edges of the world.

In the 16th century, Flemish geographer, mathematician, and cartographer Gerardus Mercator went beyond Ptolemy's grids and the medieval sailing maps with their crude rhumb lines and roses, and formulated the famous projection which still bears his name and which became the prototype for modern map-making.

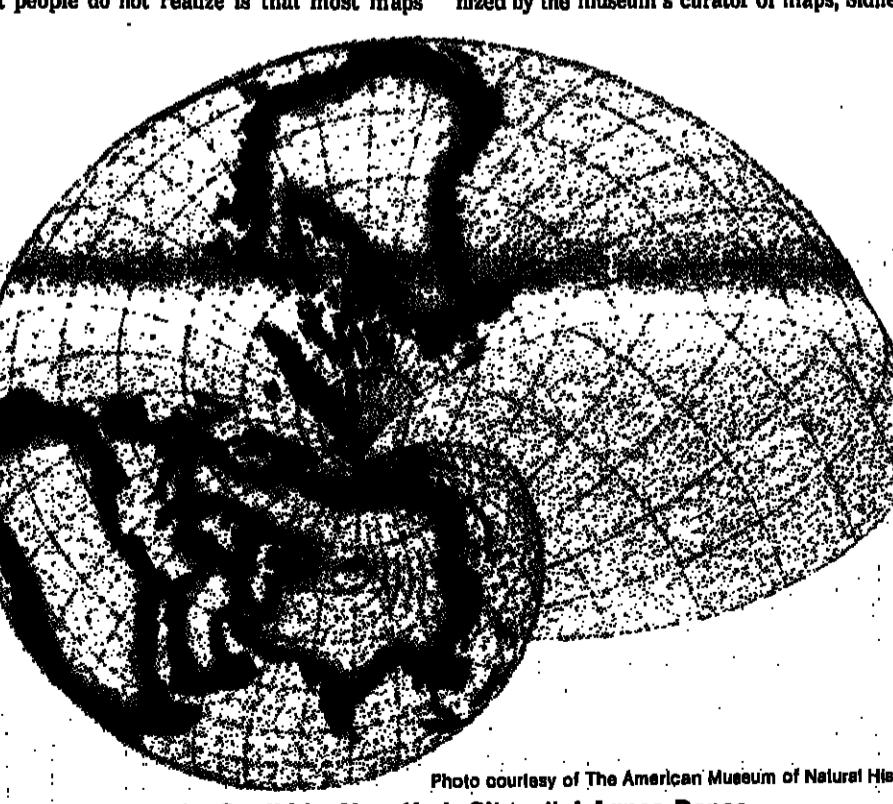
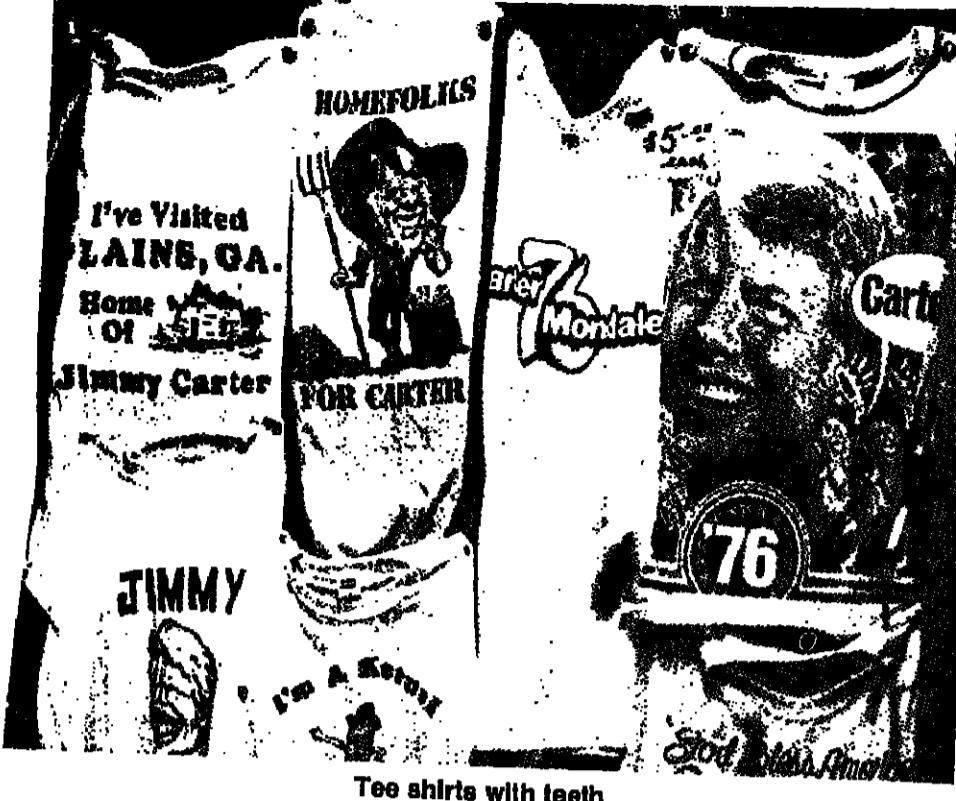


Photo courtesy of The American Museum of Natural History

'The Snail,' by New York City artist Agnes Denes



Tee shirts with teeth



Photo by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

## A nation goes nuts over 'Jimmy junk'

By Gary Thatcher  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Pity the poor peanut.

It has been politicized, plasticized, and profaned — and all because the President has a penchant for the pedunculated plants.

Pedunculated, for the uninitiated, means "bearing flowers," which the peanut plant surely does. But it is also bearing the brunt of an onslaught of commercialism matched perhaps only by the ubiquitous "happy faces" that besieged the country a few years back.

Nowhere in the peanut profiteering more pronounced than here in Jimmy Carter's home state. The kitsch items that now sport a peanut motif are enough to make a true peanut aficionado blanch. Called "Jimmy things" by

Miss Lillian, some of the peanut products preferred in these parts might even cause a hard-shell Republican to crack a smile.

Here, in a nutshell, so to speak, is a sampling of the peanut paraphernalia tourists are gobbling up.

At the posh Peachtree Center Plaza Hotel, roasted-in-the-shell peanuts sell for \$2.99 apiece.

### Pet peanuts

These are "Pet Peanuts," which come in their very own cardboard houses with tiny American flags on top. An enclosed postcard allows the purchaser to register the pet's name at the drug store in Plains, Georgia.

The registry is already filling up, and it could prove invaluable someday to a researcher trying to establish a pet peanut's pedigree. There are rumors in these parts of one proud owner who is writing a novel on his pet's lineage, tracing it back to the China of 2,000 years ago. He is reportedly running into copyright problems with the book's title, tentatively called "Roots."

The Peachtree Center Plaza also carries a line of peanut-shaped necklaces, earrings, and pins or placards (proclaiming "I'm nuts about Jimmy") similar to items carried at several other spots here.

But a much wider array of nutty souvenirs can be found at the International Bazaar, a collection of small stalls and boutiques in the Omni International office-hotel-sports complex.

### Plains products

This manufactured imitation hangs the edge of downtown Atlanta, yet here one can purchase either pocket knives or souvenir spoons labeled "Carter Country, Plains, Georgia," for \$8. Or the same amount of money will get you a Billy Carter mug.

Now, it is one thing to sell Plains souvenirs in Atlanta. But everyone knows Billy Carter avoids the bustle of Atlanta whenever possible, and even Plains has become so populated with tourists he has moved about 20 miles away. To make matters worse, this Georgia gimboree was manufactured in Warren, Pennsylvania!

Oh well, so much for authenticity. How about peanut-shaped soap in a plastic apothecary jar for \$3.50? There is a foot-tall peanut bank for \$3.95; a \$24.95 watch with a smiling peanut on its face and the inscription "From Peanuts to President" (marketed, appropriately enough, by the Goober Time Com-

Where it all began



Peanut pendant: cracking a smile



Carter buttons by the bucket

## Toronto is not (surprise) all new

By David Butwin  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto  
There I was, on Bay Street in the heart of Toronto's financial district, my head cocked at 60 degrees to glimpse another soaring new bank building, when my eye caught something glistening below me. I looked down to see two sets of streetcar tracks, shiny from constant use. Suddenly I was reassured: Toronto is not all new.

Any city that still runs streetcars is a friend of mine. I don't know where else in North America you can ride an operative streetcar (indeed the subject suggests a future column), but I do know that Toronto is full of such surprises. Sample: black squirrels. Nowhere

else have I seen black squirrels on city lawns. What I expected from Toronto was striking modernity, an interesting ethnic mix, clean and safe streets. What surprised me was the old, traditional, neighborhood flavor. Although the new and old in Toronto often stand in cheek-by-jowl harmony and thus are hard to separate, I will address myself to the first this week and the latter sometime in future (and if you still want more you can write the Toronto Convention & Tourist Bureau, Box 510, 220 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario).

**Eaton Centre** sparkles  
What's new in Toronto is not necessarily tall. In fact, under recent moratorium on high-rise construction, no building is now permitted to exceed 45 feet. The impressive new Eaton Centre, designed before the edict and opened only a few months ago, has some tall peaks, but its three-level indoor galleria achieves a spacious, sparkling aura so often missing in today's shopping malls.

Eaton's has to do things right or else its two national department-store competitors, the Hudson Bay Company and Simpson's, will steal away the business. The 14½-acre center has brought renewed life to Yonge Street and has forced Simpson's to renovate its musty old landmark building next door. Actually the rivality is more friendly than fierce. Eaton's is

Say, isn't this getting out of the spirit of down-home rusticity that Plains supposedly symbolizes? How about a simpler, back-to-the-soil souvenir — a seed peanut that is guaranteed to grow into a peanut plant? But the price — \$1.29 at Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport — will guarantee a paucity of peanut plantation proprietors.

Where or when will this peanut mania end? How long will the once-lowly legume be in the spotlight of American pop culture? Will the peanut be nothing more than a flash-in-the-purchasing-pan of the American consciousness? Or will it prove more enduring — as enduring say, as the characters spawned in a certain Charles Schulz comic strip that made "Peanuts" a household word long before Jimmy Carter ever pressed the palm of a single, vital other spot here.

There is no clear answer, but one little item on sale at the International Bazaar yields a strong clue. For \$9 the buyer can take home a ceramic covered dish with a "ceramic 'Snoopy' snoozing contentedly on its lid."

But the dish is not, as one would expect, in the shape of a doghouse. You guessed it — the 1977 Snoopy sleeps atop a big brown peanut!

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planning a walkway that will arc above Queen Street and lead directly into Simpson's

Retained from the old Eaton's is a statue of the founder, Timothy Eaton (1834-1907). Thus Torontonians can still meet "under Tim's toe." Around Tim is the remarkable skylighted galleria, which is patterned after the Milan galleria. It is a compact structure with catwalks crossing back and forth between shops, huge modern paintings on the walls, and exposed ducts and pipes painted white like giant worms. It is open to 3 a.m., to serve the three subway stops underneath.

### New City Hall

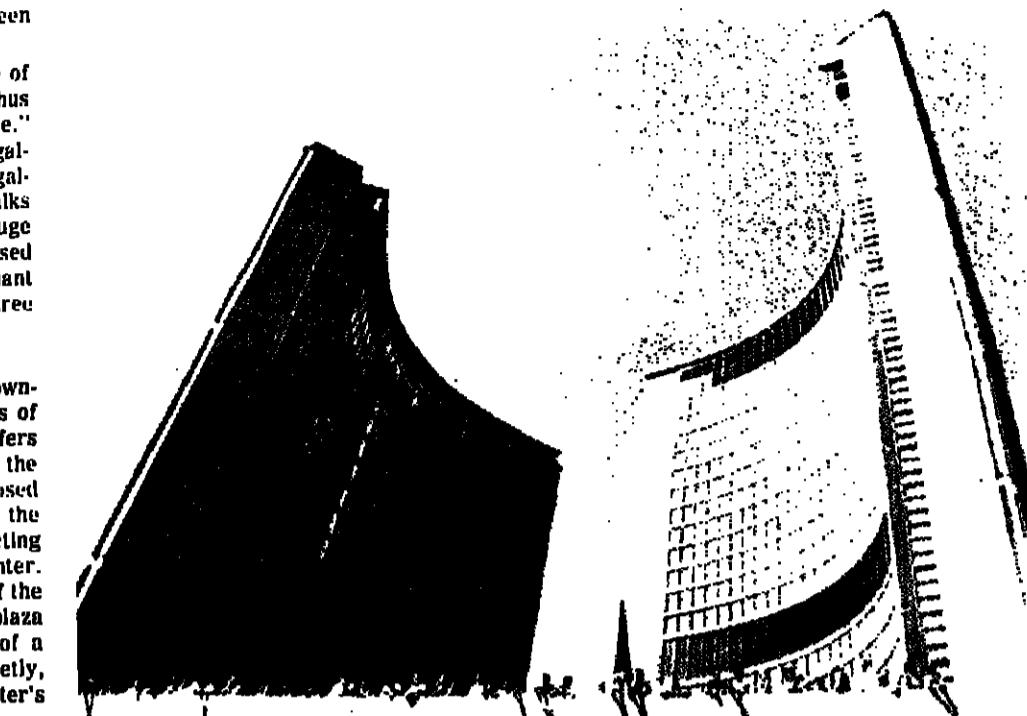
Nearly squat a turn-of-the-century brownstone fronted by a green lawn and patches of pansies. It is the former City Hall, and it offers stark contrast to its successor across the street. In front of the new City Hall, composed of two crescent-shaped, facing buildings, is the broad Nathan Phillips Square, with a reflecting pool that serves as a skating rink in winter. Now, as the warm summer sun bounced off the water and a fountain played, the pool and plaza resembled a perfect architect's model of a civic square in use. Couples talked quietly, lunched ate, read, and knitted by water's edge.

Bay Street, Toronto's financial district, leads south from the old City Hall. Here stand Canada's tallest bank buildings, topped by the recently opened 72-story Bank of Montreal and the gold-lined Royal Bank. I think the Royal Bank is having an identity crisis deciding whether it wants to be a bank, an arboretum, or an art gallery. Never in such a commercial setting have I seen evergreens — not your mere focus — growing up through stone blocks and waterfalls.

### Automatic venetian blinds

Those Norfolk Island pines from Florida," says Mary Reid from behind the information desk. "They had to be acclimated two years in a warehouse." She said it was a shame I couldn't see the eight-story-high venetian blinds in operation. They are built into the glass walls and automatically shade the interior when the sun pours through at a certain intensity.

More than one person had warned me away from Toronto's Yorkville section, saying it had lost all its color and appeal since the hippies were displaced by New Bohemians bearing



Crescent-shaped City Hall, a part of Toronto that's very new

saws and sandblasters. I found the outdoor cafés and restaurants on Yorkville Street lively roosts, and if the shops, galleries, and boutiques on the neighboring streets are a bit overdone, at least they show some original touches.

At Scollard and Hazelton, for example, a red-brick church has been converted into a combined art gallery, clothing store, and pet accessory shop. The last rejoices in the name "Chad's Pet Beastique." Grrrr.

### Inventive amusement park

I don't go in much for amusement parks, but in the sprawling Ontario Place down near the lake, Toronto has the cleanest, most inventive

member of the species. Built entirely on landfill, Ontario Place is a breezy retreat on a hot summer day. There are boat rides, large-screen films, concerts, and other concessions, but the main event is the Children's Village, a marvelous maze of trapdoors, slides, ramps, chutes, and trampolines limited to people 13 and under and less than 120 pounds.

Adjacent to Ontario Place is Exhibition Stadium, home of the new major league baseball team, the Toronto Blue Jays. With only a few days in town I could have done without a ball game, but when I heard the best way to the stadium was by streetcar, I couldn't resist. The last time I took a streetcar to a ball game, I was under 13 and less than 120 pounds.

## Western Ireland: magnificent, but don't forget your raincoat

By Mark J. Roth  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

County Clare, western Ireland. It had rained earlier in the day, and looked as if it would again before long. Low, dark clouds scudded before a gusty west wind, and the ocean dampness made it feel much colder than November should have been.

I was pedaling my bicycle slowly toward the Cliffs of Moher when I noticed that a man in the field was waving to me, rather wildly, I thought. He was visible only from the waist up, a couple of hundred yards from the road. His arms crossed above his head as he waved, and he held some sort of hand tool with which he had been digging.

Laboriously he began a jerky trot toward me through the tall plants. I pulled to a stop, glancing behind me to see if he was perhaps waving to someone else, but in that rocky and lonely land there was no one about. He was wearing what looked like an old knee-length overcoat and a cap; he shouted something that sounded like, "Ho, ho," into the wind. He seemed worried that I might not wait for him. Was there some emergency? I wondered.

Finally he arrived, short of breath, at the roadside. He paused to look me over from top to bottom, then inspected the bike from front to back. "Where you headed for?" he asked.

"The Cliffs of Moher."

"A fine sight, indeed." Pause. "And where you coming from?"

"Kilkish," I said, naming a town about 10 miles away.

"No, no, where are you coming from?"

"London," I ventured, trying again for the right answer. "I've ridden from London, through Wales, took the ferry to Dublin, and come through Cork to here."

"So, you're English, then."

"No," I said. "I'm American, from New

York, but I've been riding since London."

"So you're from America. Well, well."

Another hull in the conversation.

Finally I said, "Guess I better be going . . . slow riding into this wind."

"You enjoy the cliffs, now," said he. I pushed off, then looked back; the farmer waved.

By the time I reached the Cliffs of Moher rain was falling, but the wind was so strong that the lee side of a stone wall kept the bike mostly dry. Some 600 feet below the grassy cliff top the Atlantic pounds to a stop and plumes of salty spray ascend. It is spectacular when the wind is blowing — as it usually is. And — as might be expected in a scantly populated land — I had this magnificence to myself.

When you come to western Ireland, bring your raincoat. Weeks of cold rain and one day of snow eventually forced me to put my bike aboard a train and retreat for summer climes. Yet this rocky, tumultuous place is perhaps more clearly and directly seen in wind and rain and fog than in sunshine and gentle breezes.

Another advantage of going off-season: Autos driven by tourists crowd the roads in July and August, but in November and December donkey and horse carts usually outnumber motor vehicles.

Many long-time residents here must feel relieved when the tourists and their noisy vehicles retreat at the close of the season. In many places dependent on tourism (the leading industry in Ireland) some of those serving visitors are not happy with the influx, and to some extent — despite what the Tourist Board might have to say about the friendly Irish — I sometimes noticed that phenomenon here.

But to counteract this impression, there is the memory of a farmer who ran from his field just to talk with a stranger. Who could better symbolize a country's hospitality?

JP

# arts/books

## Turgenev: artist, Russian, Bohemian, genius

The Gentle Barbarian, by V.S. Pritchett. New York: Random House. \$10. London: Chatto and Windus. £5.95.

By Victor Howes

His father came from a long line of aristocrats. A soldier, horseman, hunter, and nearly penniless, he married, at his family's insistence, a woman nearly six years his elder, who pursued him, who adored him, who was rich.

Resigning his commission in the army upon the birth of little Ivan, Turgenev senior bo-

better than robbers, barbarians, land-grabbers. The child of such dissimilar parents grew up observant, shrewd, diplomatic, and wary of marriage. Ivan Turgenev never married, but lived, as he put it ruefully, "on the edge of another man's nest." The other man was Louis Viardot, and his actress wife, Pauline, was, or was not — observers disagree — the mother of one or more of Turgenev's children.

The Russian novelist's ambiguous relations with the Maison Viardot constitutes a large part of this first full-scale biography of Turgenev. The facts about Turgenev are few, and V.S. Pritchett ekes out the slender biographical data with needful summaries of the mid-19th-century novelist's stories.

With the possible exception of "Fathers and Sons," Turgenev is little read today. Pritchett summarizes a typical tale:

A disturbing visitor arrives at a country house; there's a walk in the garden, a debate at lunch, a lady of the house talks to a peasant, there is a lover's tête-à-tête, a declaration of love in which a man is

caught between two loves — then farewells between two people, thoughts of a young man alone.

Among other debts, one can see how much Chekhov's drama owes to Turgenev.

V.S. Pritchett, himself a noted writer of fiction, is particularly useful on Turgenev's technique. He notes with interest T's almost pianistic handling of silences and pauses. He comments aptly on Turgenev's importation of Dickens's arts of caricature, of sardonic comedy, of lampooning the shabby gentility of provincial towns, the stuffy officialdom of bureaucrats. Pritchett does much to reestablish T's somewhat faded repu, quoting sharply particularized passages aplenty — the kind that Hemingway learned from.

The *doux peau*, the *aimable barbare* who was Turgenev, seems a man of many moods. One observer said he gave the impression of a "damp, musty, empty house." Another found him "the nervous, languid, passionate Russian, as torpid as an Oriental." Tolstoy called him, disparagingly, "a fountain sputting imported

water," and Flaubert smilingly likened friend to a liquefying Camembert cheese, soft pear.

Yet to Henry James, Turgenev was fat,

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Victor Howes teaches English at North-

ern University.

### Book review

came one of those idle, bored landowners portrayed so often in his son's fiction — a fifth wheel, a "superfluous man."

Ivan's mother runs their estate. She was a round-shouldered woman with large, glaring eyes, a beetling brow, and a large, cruel and sensual mouth. Her immediate ancestors were said to have flogged their way forward, little

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Moscow flocks to anti-big-brother satire

By David K. Willis

Moscow Helping to push back some of the constraints on Soviet drama those days are four hours of satire and philosophy laced with light, sound, and movement now pulling sell-out audiences to an 800-seat theater.

The play — "Master and Margarita," based on the book by a controversial author of the 1920s and 1930s, Mikhail Bulgakov — is one of the most significant theatrical events here for years.

The fact that it is being staged at all represents a partial easing of the strict Stalin-era



Shcherbakov (left) stars in 'Master and Margarita' by Bulgakov (right)

Photos by Sovfoto

censorship that suppressed the book altogether for 28 years.

Yet cultural authorities are still uneasy. The book is, after all, a sustained cry for literary freedom, a protest against any dictatorship of taste and expression.

So is the play, which retains many of the shafts of satire Mr. Bulgakov aimed at Stalin's pre-war Moscow. Those shafts still find targets today.

Mr. Bulgakov imagines the devil pays a visit to Moscow in the guise of a variety artist specializing in black magic. Strange things happen. People keep disappearing, never to return. (The parallel with Stalin's purges seems clear.)

The master is a writer who tells of his novel about the remorse of Pontius Pilate at sentencing Jesus. The novel is rejected by the censors. The master is committed to a psychiatric hospital (a practice not unknown to dissidents today).

### 'Dick and Jane'

On the surface, "Fun With Dick and Jane" is an amoral farce in which crime very well might pay. George Segal and Jane Fonda play an upper-middle-class couple who find themselves jobless and moneyless in an uncaring bourgeois world.

"Does this mean we'll be poor?" asks the Walton's? queries their insufferably caté-ka-

and next thing you know Dick and Jane have

### Film review

become the Bonnie and Clyde of the barbecue set. But they only rip off establishments that can afford it, thus masking their guilt. The climax comes during their biggest caper, when corporate corruption comes to their aid and causes a victim to help willingly in the crime against him. The message is cynical but apparently heartfelt: In an atmosphere of bribes, slush funds, and capitalistic hysteria, misdeeds breed until there's scarcely a moral in sight.

Director Ted Kotcheff's past work has ranged from biting to whining, and "Dick and Jane" contains some unnecessary vulgarisms. But the film maker strikes many clever and telling notes, sympathizing with his protagonists' plight while never losing sight of the materialistic munin that spurs them on.

One of Mr. Lyubimov's aims is to rehabilitate Bulgakov's sardonic son of a Kiev ecclesiastical teacher, who himself was a doctor

before turning to literature. In an interview, Lyubimov called Bulgakov a classic writer in the tradition of Gogol, Pushkin, and Dostoevsky.

A critical review in Pravda May 29 dis-

agreed. It indicated Mr. Bulgakov might have had talent, but that he was narrowminded and has no relevance for the task of building communism today.

The driving force behind the play is the director of the Taganka Theater, Yuri Lyubimov, who adapted it from the book in about two months.

Packed audiences now are treated to such unorthodox scenes as the inside-of-psychiatric hospital, where men are committed for their ideals or for telling the truth; the digging up hospital records to the words, "No documents — no man"; and the devil miraculously producing the text of the master's novel, after the master had burned it, with the pointed and climactic words, "manuscripts don't burn" (at which someone behind me the night I attended began to clap).

Why was "Master and Margarita" ever allowed to be staged at all? The book did not appear until 1966. The play opened April 6 of this year. It took the party three full years to grant Mr. Lyubimov permission for the play.

Yuri Lyubimov, a tall, craggy man well-known in Europe and in the U.S., uses every trick of his stage for the play, high and low. A ceiling-high woven curtain spins and turns to form a dozen different backdrops. An immensely long clock pendulum, suspended at stage front serves as door, candelabra, and witch's broom. Lights, taped sound, and actors moving through the audience are all coordinated with split-second timing.

"I've never seen anything like it before on a Moscow stage," said one theatergoer the night I attended. Others were struck by the daringly staged ball scene.

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## Margit Kovacs, Hungarian potter

### 'This clay is my daily bread'

By Louise Bancroft  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The museum located in the small Hungarian village of Szentendre, takes one completely by surprise. It is unique among the everyday shops which crowd the several winding streets and border the church-attended square. To step from the narrow cobblestone street into the small baroque house with its gently curving arches and white-washed walls is to step into a world of ceramic sculptures. Within these walls are the works of Margit Kovacs.

Margit Kovacs, one of the most prominent contemporary Hungarian masters of ceramic art, was born in the town of Györ in northwest Hungary. After studying in Europe she worked in Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna and for a period in the Sevres factory in France. As early as 1928 her individual style and technical skill had begun to attract considerable attention, and from this time on exhibitions followed in Budapest, Brussels, Paris, Milan, Venice and Rome.

The rhythmic beauty of "The Annunciation" with its graceful curves is only one of the many subjects in this collection of figures. A family picks apples, the fisherman draws net, nymphs dance, the old woman bends under her bundle of twigs, Bor, the warrior, presses forward on his steed, an angel strokes her harp, the sluggish turtle moves at his peculiar pace and appropriately the potter works at his throwing wheel.

Her art finds its range of emotions through figures modeled or fashioned on the potter's wheel. Smaller figures are exhibited along with monumental mural works, vessels shaped on a throwing wheel, large ornamental dishes and even a full-sized tile stove decorated with scenes inspired by Hungarian folk art.

"This clay is my daily bread," she says, "my joy, my sorrow. Touching it for the first time it became my life's element."

"Touching clay" is an ancient craft. Man took clay in his hands at the dawn of creation. When the first potter made the first useful vessel he must certainly have both played with the clay and enjoyed it at the same time; therefore he engraved in it something both fine and joyful. Since then this beautiful clay has been passed from hand to hand.

"And man does not only form vessels but also figures and relief works," she goes on to say. "He kneads the clay, he shapes it on the potter's wheel, he mixes it so that it is coarse, he burns it on an open fire, he kilns it in an electric furnace, until it becomes as hard as metal. And all the time, he enjoys his experiments: the raw beauty of the material or the glamour of colors and lights. So many creators, so many variants. Everybody breathes his soul into his work, his laughter, his joy and his grief."

"And how wonderful!"



Courtesy of the artist

'The Annunciation': Sculpture by Margit Kovacs

## 'The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom'

The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925, by Herbert G. Gutman. New York: Pantheon Books. \$15.95.

By Henry Wilkinson Bragdon

This is one of the most important books ever written about the black experience in the United States. If its conclusions pass the test of scholarly scrutiny — as I believe they will — it will help to promote a revolution in the way Americans think of African-Americans.

With abundant documentation drawn from a great variety of sources, Gutman reveals that during the plantation period upward of four-fifths of slave children were born to what he calls "two-headed families" (with father and mother in the home).

Slave marriages were generally stable, even though they had no standing in law. Blacks had a strong sense of kinship extending back to grandparents and outward to distant cousins. Children were usually named after close relatives.

While one would expect that the isolation of plantation blacks would result in inbreeding (endogamy), in fact blacks were scrupulously exogamous. While members of the plantation-owning families not infrequently married first- and second-cousins, blacks almost invariably mar-

ried outside the family. Records of the Freedmen's Bureau show that these patterns persisted in the Reconstruction period. Still other records reveal that they held among blacks living in New York City ghettos in 1865 and 1865. To take a single fact: Out of nearly 14,000 black families described in Harleian in 1925, only 32 consisted of a single woman under 30 and three or more children.

The message of Gutman's book is similar to that already presented in a different context, by Eugene Genovese's "Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World of the Slave Matriarchal." That in spite of discouragement and handicaps, Afro-American slaves created in the United States a unique culture of their own, with their own myths, their own music, their own philosophy, their own morality, their own social structure.

## Make a potpourri and enjoy the sweet smell of success

By Peter Tonge

**Weymouth, Massachusetts**  
When I was a teen-ager, my family lived in a home which boasted a large tan-gere tree in the backyard. At certain periods of the year it would be heavy with white blossoms — and on still, warm evenings the fragrance of the blossoms would drift into the house. We delighted in it.

At this time, too, a neighbor would ask if she could spread a sheet or blanket under our tree to collect the falling petals. Wiser than we, she would gather in that fragrance to sweeten her living room with the scents of summer for many months thereafter.

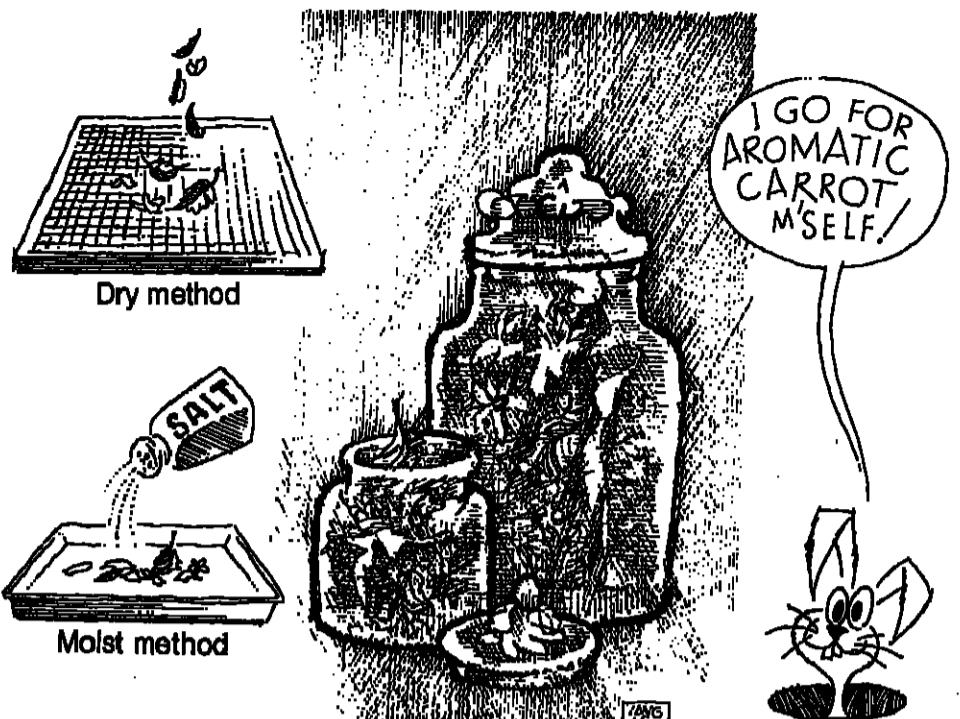
In the years since World War II, the ready availability of artificial scents and canned air fresheners has seen the once widely practiced art of potpourri-making decline. My neighbor was an exception to the rule. But now there are signs of a resurgence as folks reach back to sample some of the better things of grandmother's day — potpourri, etc., among them.

### Moist or dry method

There are two methods of making potpourri — dry and moist. The former is the most straightforward, but the moist method results in greater fragrance.

To make a dry-potpourri, gather in whatever petals and/or fragrant leaves you have and spread them one layer thick on a flat surface, such as an old window screen. Leave them to dry in a warm, airy room or porch but keep them out of direct sunlight. When crackly dry, they are ready to use in whatever mix or recipe you fancy.

Lacking a screen, spread the petals on newspaper. They will still dry readily enough. Or you can place the petals on a



spices you might fancy. Storax, alpaca, and camphor are recommended, too. Finally, add grated lemon rind.

### Best kept in jars

Take an earthenware jar or vase and place a layer of the dried petals or leaves on the bottom and sprinkle with spices. Repeat the process until the ingredients are used up.

Now stir the mixture well every day for three or four weeks, by which time it should have matured enough for use. If the potpourri dries out, restore it by adding a little lavender water or eau-de-ligne.

Potpourri is best kept in jars. Simply remove the lids whenever you wish to fragrance to permeate the room. To way the potpourri lasts considerably longer than if left exposed to the air the time.

Pick the petals and aromatic leaves you're choosing in the early morning; this is when the volatile, fragrant oils that give a plant its scent are at their peak. While you can use spent flowers, the best potpourris come from flowers that are picked before they are fully open.

Rose petals are the world's favorite and make up the bulk of moist potpourris. Modern hybrid roses are well-scented but the old strains, such as Persian, cabbage, moss, and damask varieties, are the most fragrant.

The moist method requires spreading the petals or leaves on a tray in the shade and lightly sprinkling them with salt each day for about a week (longer if the weather is cool). The petals are ready when they are limp and leathery to the touch, your nose be your guide.

Many of the potpourri ingredients, available in your own garden, will be available at chemists or natural food stores.

only on the compost heap.

To mature properly, a newly mixed potpourri should be kept in a sealed container for about six weeks. This allows the scents to blend properly; and what often starts out as a slightly musty odor becomes the sweet-smelling fragrance desired.

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## Some ideas for wine substitutes — do you know a better one?

By the food editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The number of published recipes including wine as an ingredient has increased to such an extent that people often ask what to use as a wine substitute. They want to try a certain dish, but don't know whether to leave out the wine, or put something else in its place.

The first answer to this question is to substitute something for the whole recipe. Find a similar one that doesn't use wine. There's no reason to substitute for wine in a chicken recipe, for example, when there are so many good ways to cook chicken without it.

However, there are occasions when a substitute is needed — perhaps for a special ethnic dish, in a menu that is otherwise appealing, or because the recipe on a package involves spe-

cial directions for cooking the product.

Unfortunately, since each recipe calling for wine is quite different, no one substitute can possibly do for all. There are some solutions, however, which I have received from Monitor readers, and from other food editors interested in the subject. A small list is the result. If you have suggestions to add please send them to the Monitor.

The first general point is not to attempt a substitution for a recipe requiring a large amount of wine. If it is a major ingredient, the flavor of the substitute would change the dish into something different that might not be enjoyable. So in such a case, try another recipe.

Several food editors suggest using lemon or lime juice in any or all recipes calling for small amounts of wine. Others have varying ideas which should be tried with caution, con-

sidering the flavor and taste preferences of your own family. Here they are:

For sherry and light wines: Use equal quantities of lemon juice or chicken bouillon, or equal amounts of lemon juice combined with celery water, made by boiling leaves and coarse celery stalks.

Some use white grape juice for fish. Others say it is too sweet. Taste the white grape juice first, and see if you think you'd like its flavor with the other ingredients.

For red wines: Keeping in mind the flavor combinations of the other ingredients, try substituting apple juice or grape juice for red wines. The flavor will definitely not be as same, so some experimenting may be called for.

All the citrus juices — orange, grapefruit, lemon, or lime are good in cases where the flavor will blend with other seasonings used. Orange juice with an added bit of grated orange rind is better in mincemeat than rum, one reader writes.

Cranberry juice, diluted slightly, is good in marinades and barbecue recipes. It can also be combined with lemon juice. Cranberry juice has been recommended as excellent for pot roasts and stews, with the idea that the acid content helps tenderize the meat.

Ginger ale is recommended for some baked and roasted meats, in recipes that call for baking a leg of lamb with champagne or white wine. This is a matter of personal taste. In my opinion, adding ginger ale could do nothing to improve the flavor and there are other more reliable and interesting ways of cooking lamb, such as with rosemary and thyme, or other herb combinations.

For desserts: Ginger ale goes very well here, and is fine over fruit cocktail or drizzled fruit. Other carbonated beverages may be used for fresh or canned fruit desserts in place of wine.

Grenadine, which is a liquid form of sugar made from pomegranate juice, and is brilliant scarlet in color, is free from any trace of alcohol, and is excellent as a sweetening agent and dessert topping.

After "tidying up" the three of us went her-tycking. It took little time to fill all the containers. The berries were so ripe they practically fell off in our hands. The stalks were tall for easy picking.

Some of the berries provided a part of the evening meal at home. The rest were made

## Raspberries and recipes remembered

By Florence M. MacPhail  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Mooseon, New Brunswick**  
While there were many different kinds of berries on the home farm, it was on dad's "other farm" where wild raspberries were the most plentiful, and where they ripened during the summer school holiday season.

It was my task to pick enough berries for lunch. The raspberries were plentiful for the stalks had a good cleared space on an old wood road. By the time I had a "picking pall," full and returned to the camp my brothers had started a fire in the camp stove and were cooking trout in an ancient fry pan.

As I went back into the woods for the large leaves of maple-wood for "napkins" a startled partridge had excitedly warned her brood of tiny chickens to separate themselves and hide

under leaves or camouflage themselves in back shadows.

Two-Minute Raspberry Jam  
1/2 cups sugar  
4 cups raspberries

Heat sugar in oven. Place raspberries in kettle on stove and stir. Add hot sugar; Stir well and boil two minutes. Seal while hot in sterilized jars.

Raspberry-Cherry Conserve  
3 cups sour cherries  
3 cups raspberries  
1/2 cups sugar  
1/4 cup nutsmeats

Cook cherries in a small amount of water about half a cup, until skins are tender. Add raspberries and sugar. Cook until thick, and clear. Stir in nuts before removing from heat. Pour in sterilized jars.

## Helping children learn the fun of sharing

By Eloise T. Lee

When a very young child acts like a me-first-or-a-me-moster, no one is especially surprised. But if a teen-ager or an adult continues to focus attention upon his own wants, we are tempted to employ the old-fashioned but apt word, "spoiled."

The prevention and the cure is learning to share:

- Share things. Sisters and brothers and playmates can learn to share the same toys quite happily if overzealous parents don't duplicate every item. But if fighting should ensue over some one toy, reason with the children about how they can take turns. Give one party favor (with contents sufficient for two children) to two little guests, helping them choose the contents alternately.

- Share conversation. Include the children by asking them questions, by remarks of particular interest to them, by listening to what they say.

- Share attention. If you must devote

lots of time to a new baby, for example, involve your other children in helping. (I can still remember stretching up to help "carry" my new little sister as my mother transported her from high chair to crib. How needed I felt!)

Share your children with their grandparents and other relatives. If the grandparents long for a visit from you and your

alternatives have been presented, ask, "What is the kindest decision we can make?"

- Share the feeling of security. Let children know what their ancestors have done for them, what you expect them to do for succeeding generations. Don't permit them to sacrifice future good for momentary satiety.

- Share time. As one of the most valued resources in our society, a gift of time by you to your children or by them to you advances selflessness.

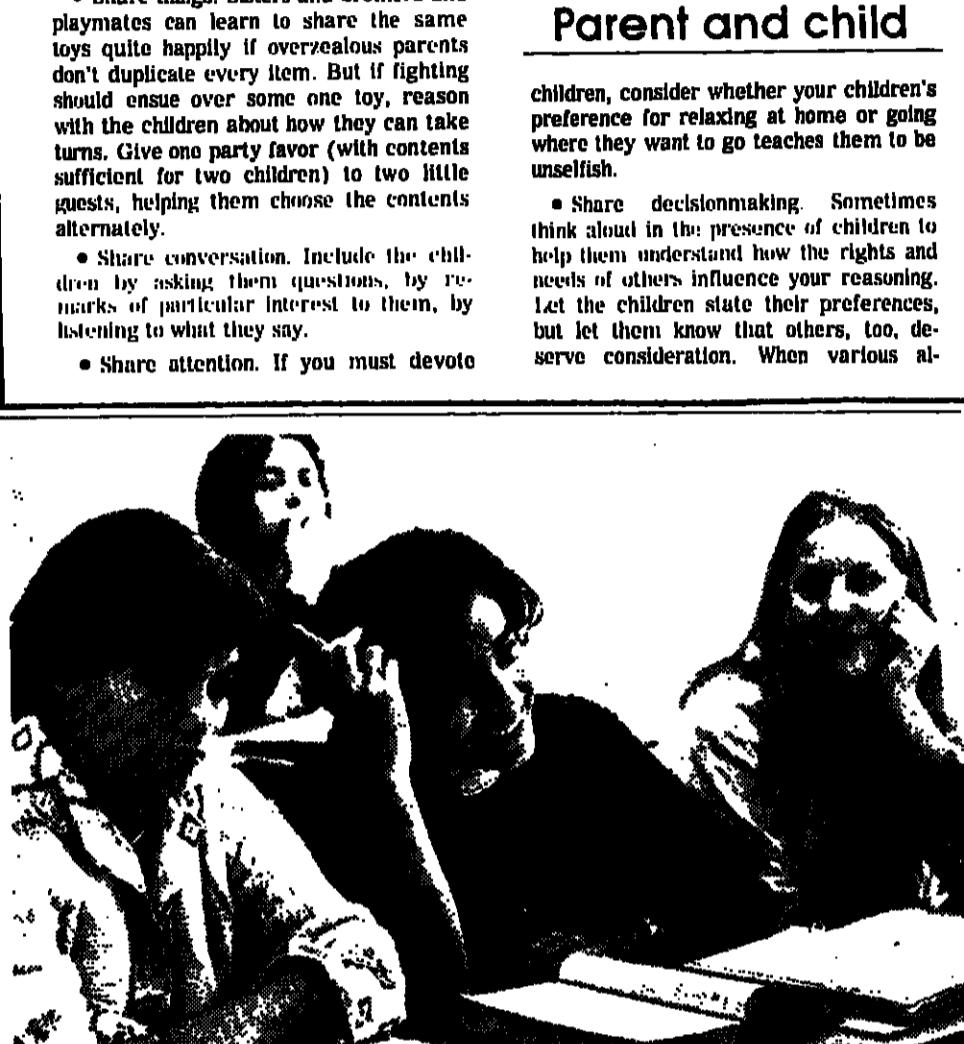
- Share precious thoughts. Let children know what inspiration brings you joy and comfort; love the beautiful thoughts they share with you. Memorize together a poem, a Bible verse, a bit of insightful prose against some future need.

- Share chores, share adventures, share friendships — the list goes on and on, hinting at some of the ways in which you can teach a child the secret of happiness: giving.



By John F. Weisman

A gift of time for a child



## British technicians: A for analysis, C-minus for application

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Talk to a businessman who hires more than a dozen highly qualified technicians each year for his firm and he says he has to hire many "experts" from outside the United Kingdom. What he confirms, then, is the recent criticism that British universities are not turning out

ENOUGH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS.

In fact, the Department of Education and Science recently admitted that many thousand science places are "going begging," and that both polytechnics and universities have empty places in science and engineering.

Talk to the same American businessman, and he is quick to acknowledge that those he hires who have recently graduated from a British university

Yet, when one talks with other business persons, particularly those who have come through the British fee-paying school system, they argue that the reason there are openings in science and technology is that the teaching both in high school and the university level is much too theoretical; that students do not learn about application of ideas and are not encouraged to think of the practical application of what they are studying.

There must be some truth in the charge of inadequate training, as the Secretary of State for Education and Science admitted recently to a conference of science writers that it is important that Britain improve science training and keep in closer contact with industry.

As she stated it, "One of our national weaknesses is that we are stronger on basic research than on its industrial application."

A visit to a particularly well equipped comprehensive high school brought about the observation by a student planning a career in engineering, "I go here to school because of the equipment and the teachers. We even test things out in the labs, and at my last school they never let you do that."

We walked along further looking in on science classes, and then she concluded as though she'd been talking it all over with the businessmen and the teachers. We even test things out in the labs, and at my last school they never let you do that."

"What's the point of doing science if you don't learn how to improve something."

What, indeed?

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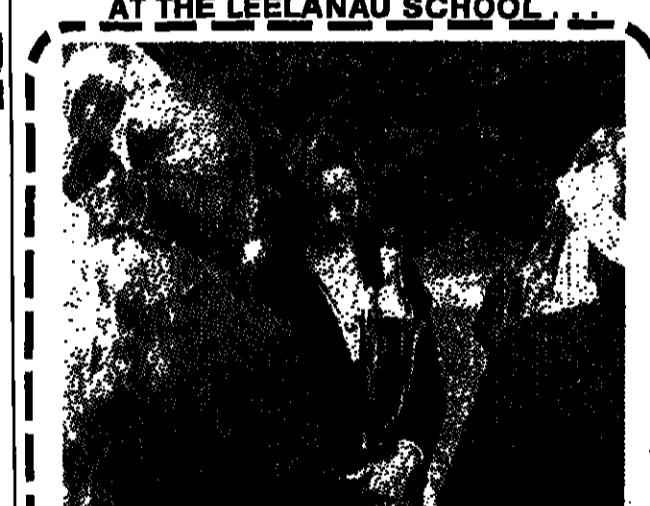
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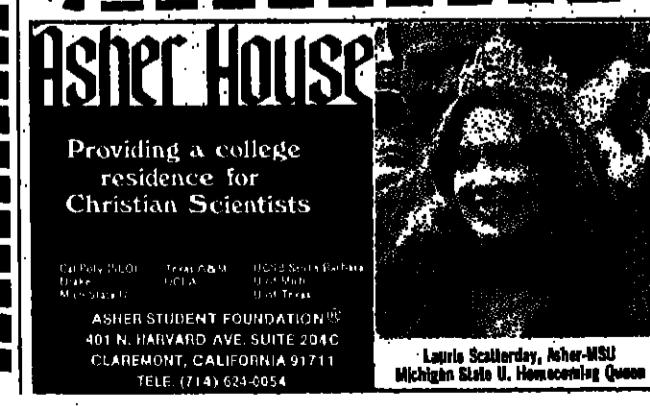
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## Nous sommes en train de détruire notre eau

[Extraits traduits d'un article paraissant à la page 16]

L'humanité se trouve au seuil d'une situation d'industrialisation, notre réserve d'eau peut être atteinte comme moyenne mondiale. En raison des différences dans les moyennes de chute de pluie et de population, certaines contrées ont déjà commencé à subir des limitations importantes d'eau alors que d'autres régions ont encore une période de grâce.

Pour comprendre la portée du problème, il est nécessaire de se rendre compte du cycle naturel de l'eau.

Ces prédictions sont inattendues à cause des énormes quantités d'eau qui s'étendent à la surface de la terre - soit environ 1 350 000 km<sup>2</sup> en tout. Toutefois, la population mondiale en expansion, qui utilise de plus en plus d'eau par personne et en pollue encore davantage, a commencé à épuiser la réserve d'eau douce de la terre.

La grande sécheresse du Sahel de 1974, les manques d'eau actuels des Etats-Unis, de la Chine, de l'Asie du sud-est et de parties de l'Europe représentent d'une manière frappante les risques du manque d'eau. Mais la pollution de l'eau est le facteur le plus important qui limite l'approvisionnement en eau. « L'utilisation de l'eau pour disposer des déchets humains, industriels et agricoles continue à être ce qui restreint principalement les approvisionnements en eau propre », a déclaré récemment le Programme de l'Environnement des Nations Unies.

Plus que 99 % de toute l'eau de la planète est soit salée soit renfermée dans les catottes de glace des pôles. Seulement le dixième d'un pour cent de cette eau coule sous forme d'eau douce dans les cours d'eau de la terre ou est contenue dans les lacs, les étangs et les flaques d'eau. Six fois cette quantité d'eau douce s'infiltre grâce à des cours souterrains ou est renfermée dans des réservoirs souterrains. Mais cela ne fait que les six dixièmes d'un pour cent de l'approvisionnement total de la planète en eau.

Il y a deux façons d'interpréter ces chiffres, observe Russell Peterson, ancien chef du Conseil de la Qualité de l'Environnement des Etats-Unis. « L'une est de considérer combien est mince la durée d'existence de notre eau, et de se demander quelle quantité plus grande de population et

d'industrialisation notre réserve d'eau peut supporter. La seconde est de noter combien nous gaspillons et combien peu de notre réserve potentielle nous utilisons réellement... »

Pour comprendre la portée du problème, il est nécessaire de se rendre compte du cycle naturel de l'eau.

Chaque année, 28 % de l'eau de la terre, environ 98 000 km<sup>2</sup>, s'évapore dans l'air. Un quart de cette quantité tombe ensuite sur les continents sous forme de pluie, grêle ou neige. Mais la plus grande partie de cette précipitation retourne rapidement dans l'atmosphère, soit par évaporation, soit comme résultat de la transpiration des plantes.

Beaucoup de ce qui reste s'écoule vers la mer. Il est soit transporté par les fleuves, soit il poursuit son chemin sous terre, selon les estimations faites par Malin Falkenmark et Gunnar Lindh, hydrologues suédois, dans le livre *De l'eau pour un monde assoufié*.

L'écoulement vers la mer représente encore beaucoup d'eau. Mais il n'est pas facilement capté par l'homme.

La quantité d'eau douce dans laquelle l'humanité peut plonger est seulement d'environ 2 000 km<sup>2</sup> (un cube d'eau de 14,5 km<sup>3</sup> par an). C'est encore une quantité assez grande d'eau - suffisamment pour couvrir 2 400 m<sup>2</sup> sur une hauteur de 33 cm pour chaque personne vivant sur la terre aujourd'hui. Mais il n'est pas pratique d'épuiser totalement les fleuves du monde.

Aux Etats-Unis, si l'eau contient jusqu'à 1 % d'eau d'égout brute, elle est considérée comme impropre à la consommation et doit être traitée avant de pouvoir être utilisée pour être bue. Quand l'eau effluent d'une usine de papier est diluée de 95 % elle tue les plantes aquatiques en trois à cinq jours, ainsi que l'a démontré le Dr E. D. P. Marchionni, un savant italien. Et certains produits chimiques présentent un risque pour l'organisation du développement social et économique, soulignent les experts suédois.

Prenant en considération la croissance de la population et les besoins croissants de l'irrigation, les deux hydrologistes calculent que, avec les méthodes actuelles de traitement des eaux usées, le long du bas Rhin, prennent de l'eau polluée qui ressemble à de l'encre noire

que, en l'an 2000, la cote de 20 % aura été atteinte comme moyenne mondiale. En raison des différences dans les moyennes de chute de pluie et de population, certaines contrées ont déjà commencé à subir des limitations importantes d'eau alors que d'autres régions ont encore une période de grâce.

Entre-temps, au Soudan, une jeune fille Nkobo doit aller chercher de l'eau pour sa famille deux fois par jour dans un bidon cassé de 18 l. Il faut huit heures pour faire les deux voyages. Et parce que l'eau est souvent contaminée, la famille est souvent malade, selon les travailleurs envoyés sur place par l'UNICEF.

C'est ainsi que les déchets humains et industriels présentent une menace complète pour l'approvisionnement du monde en eau.

Le cours de la dernière décennie, plusieurs pays riches ont commencé à faire des efforts pour nettoyer leurs eaux. Mais le processus est coûteux et lent.

Si le progrès est lent dans les pays riches, il avance à pas de tortue dans les pays pauvres. Le point de convergence des programmes internationaux a été de creuser des puits et d'installer des canalisations afin de fournir aux populations de l'eau propre. Le traitement des eaux d'égout, en raison du coût supplémentaire et de la difficulté qu'il y a à éduquer les gens à comprendre la valeur, a été vite expulsé.

Pour toutes ces raisons, les attitudes courantes au sujet de l'eau doivent changer. Ainsi que M. Peterson l'exprime : « La leçon fondamentale à tirer des diverses mésaventures de l'humanité ayant trait à l'eau est que l'eau n'est pas une simple ressource passive, à extraire et à développer comme bon nous semble ; c'est aussi une force dynamique poursuivant son chemin à partir du ciel, à travers la terre et retournant à la mer suivant des circuits qui étaient antiques avant que l'homme ne paraisse sur la terre. Nous devons apprendre à respecter sa fonction comme un constituant integral des processus de la terre, et nous adapter à cette fonction. »

## Wir verseuchen unser Wasser

[Übersetzung aus dem auf Seite 16 erscheinenden Artikel.]

Die Menschheit befindet sich an der Schwelle einer unerwarteten und höchst gefährlichen Situation – einer Wasserknappheit in der ganzen Welt. Gemäß der letzten Vorhersage für die nächsten paar Jahrzehnte soll das Wasser, das zum Trinken, Waschen und zur Bewässerung der Felder reich genug ist, immer knapper werden.

Diese Voraussagen sind unerwartet – wegen der ungeheuren Wassermengen – insgesamt über 1 350 000 km<sup>2</sup> –, die die Erde umspannen. Trotz allem hat die rapide zunehmende Bevölkerung, die pro Person immer mehr Wasser verbraucht und noch viel mehr verschwendet, begonnen, den Vorrat der Welt an Frischwasser zu überfordern.

Die große Dürre von 1974 in den Sahel in Afrika, die gegenwärtige Wasserknappheit in den Vereinigten Staaten, in China, Südsüdostasien und Teilen Europas veranschaulichen die Gefahren, die der Mangel an Wasser mit sich bringt. Wasserverschmutzung ist der wichtigste Faktor, der die Wasserversorgung einschränkt. „Die Benutzung von Wasser zur Beseitigung von menschlichen, industriellen und landwirtschaftlichen Absonderungen ist ein weiterer Stütze des Vorrats der Welt an Frischwasser“, erläutert Stelle Ben Vorrat an reichem Wasser“.

Vor all dem Wasser auf unserem Planeten sind über 99 Prozent entweder salzhaltig oder im Polargebiet eingeschlossen. Nur 0,1 Prozent steht als frisches Wasser in den Flüssen der Welt oder befindet sich in den Seen, Teichen oder Tümpeln. Sozialer so viel frisches Wasser steht durch unterirdische Lüfte oder hat sich in unterirdischen Reserven angesammelt. Doch dies macht noch immer nur 0,6 Prozent des gesamten Wasservorrats in der Welt aus.

„Man kann diese Zahlen auf zweierlei Weise auslegen“, bemerkt Russell Peterson, ökonomischer Vorsitzender des US-Rates, der sich mit der Umweltbeschaffenheit befasst. „Einerseits kann man darüber nachdenken; wie ungern schenkt unsere wirtschaftliche Lebensader ist, und sich

fragen, wieviel mehr Menschen und Industrieanforderungen wir uns auf die Wasserversorgung im Meer hinzugesetzt haben.“

Die beiden Hydrologen rechnen, dass, wenn man den Bevölkerungszuwachs und die erforderliche umfangreichere Bewässerung in Betracht zieht, bis zum Jahre 2000 die 20-Prozent-Grenze durchschnittlich in der Welt erreicht sein werde. Wegen der unterschiedlichen Niederschlagsmenge und Bevölkerungsdichte sind einige Gebiete bereits jetzt von größerer Wasserknappheit betroffen, während andere Gebiete noch eine Gnadenfrist haben.

Um den Umfang dieses Problems und die bedeutende Rolle der Verschmutzung zu verstehen, muß man sich über den natürlichen Kreislauf des Wassers klar machen.

Jedes Jahr verdunsten 28 Prozent des Was-

sers auf der Welt – ungefähr 96 000 km<sup>2</sup>. Ein Viertel davon fällt dann als Regen, Graupel, Hagel oder Schnee auf das Land. Aber von diesem Niederschlag kehrt der größte Teil sofort wieder in die Atmosphäre zurück, entweder durch Verdunstung oder als Ergebnis der Transpiration der Pflanzen. Das übrige fließt zum großen Teil ins Meer zurück – entweder in Flüssen oder es versickert im Erdoden und bahnt sich dort seinen Weg –, erklären Malin Falkenmark und Gunnar Lindh, schwedische Hydrologen, in dem Buch „Wasser für eine dardende Welt“.

Es fließt immer noch viel Wasser ins Meer. Aber es ist sich nicht leicht, von den Menschen einzufangen.

Das Frischwasser, das die Menschheit

schöpft, kann, beträgt nur etwa 2000 km<sup>2</sup> im Jahr (ein Wasserwürfel, dessen Seiten je 14,5 km<sup>3</sup> messen). Dies ist immer noch eine ziemlich große Wassermenge – sie reicht aus, um damit für jeden Menschen auf der Erde heute eine Fläche von 2400 m<sup>2</sup>, 33 cm tief, zu decken. Es ist jedoch nicht praktisch, die Flüsse der Welt völlig austrocknen zu lassen.

Über den Deoumou gepeil, sagen die schwedischen Experten, können ohne weiteres 10 Prozent der gesamten Wasservorräte verbraucht werden. Zwischen 10 und 20 Prozent können bei gründlicher Planung genutzt werden, aber die Kosten beginnen dann schnell zu steigen. Wenn die 10-Prozent-Grenze erreicht ist, beginnt beim Planen von sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Vorhaben der Wasservorrat eine andere Faktoren zu übertreffen, behaupten die schwedischen Experten.

In hochentwickelten Anlagen zur Abwasser-

reinigung am Niederrhein wird verunreinigte Wasser, das wie schwarze Tinte aussieht, geklärt. Doch das Ausmaß der Verschmutzung des Flusses hat den Punkt erreicht, wo eine weitere Verbesserung der Kläranlagen den steilen Verfall der Qualität des Flusses nicht mehr gewachsen ist, warnt Prof. H. Sontheimer von der Universität Karlsruhe.

Inzwischen muß ein kleines Nkobo-Mädchen im Sudan zweimal am Tag in einem zerbeulten 18-Liter-Kanister Wasser für seine Familie holen. Dazu braucht es acht Stunden. Und das Wasser oft verseucht ist, ist die Familie häufig krank, wie Angestellte der UNICEF berichten.

Auf diese Weise stellen menschliche und

industrielle Abwasser eine allgemeine Gefahr

für die Versorgung der Welt mit Trinkwasser dar.

Innerhalb der letzten zehn Jahre hat der

Reich von benachteiligten Ländern tatsächlich

Schritte unternommen, um ihre Gewässer zu

reinigen. Es ist jedoch ein kostspieliger und

langwager Vorgang.

Und wenn in reichen Ländern der Fortschritt langsam ist, so vollzieht er sich in armen Ländern im Schneeketttempo. Die internationale Programme haben sich darauf konzentriert, Pflanzensubstanzen und Leitungen zu legen, um die Menschen mit reinem Wasser zu versorgen. Abwasserkündigung wurde wegen der zusätzlichen Kosten und der Schwierigkeit, das Menschen deren Wert klarzumachen, ganz oder weitgehend verboten.

Aus diesen Gründen muß die gegenwärtige Einstellung zum Wasser sich ändern. Russell Peterson sagt es so treffend: „Die grundlegende Lehre, die wir Menschen aus unseren verschiedenen Missgeschicken in bezug auf das Wasser lernen müssen, ist, daß das Wasser nicht eine lediglich passive Versorgungsquelle ist, die wir nach Gutdünken nutzen und entwirken können; es ist auch eine dynamische Kraft; es nimmt seinen Weg vom Himmel über das Land und zurück zur See, und zwar in Wasserkulturen, die bereits uralt waren, noch ehe der Mensch auf der Erde erschien. Wir müssen lernen, seine Funktion als einen integralen Teil der Vorgänge auf unserer Erde zu respektieren und uns dieser Funktion anzupassen.“

et la purifier. Mais le degré de pollution de rivière a atteint un point tel que d'autres modifications des usines de traitement ne peuvent compenser une plus grande dégradation de qualité de l'eau du fleuve ; tel est l'avisissement du Prof. H. Sontheimer de l'université de Karlsruhe.

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Le traitement des eaux d'égout, en raison du coût supplémentaire et de la difficulté qu'il y a à éduquer les gens à comprendre la valeur, a été vite expulsé.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, enseigne que le mal est l'absence du bien. Parce qu'en réalité Dieu est omniprésent, il remplit déjà tout l'espace, Lui qui est Amour divin. Sachez cela et vous anéantirez le pouvoir des forces matérielles – fut comblé par la compréhension de ce qu'est l'Amour divin. Le vent cessa.

Possédez-vous le même pouvoir ? Oui. Grâce à notre compréhension de la Science Chrétienne – et grâce au pouvoir du Christ – nous pouvons apprendre à démontrer l'omnipotence de Dieu et l'impuissance du mal.

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Nous cessons de craindre le mauvais temps quand nous apprenons que Dieu ne crée pas de forces mauvaises.

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[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page *The Home Forum</i*

# The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## You should never let . . .

Trickling through the egg-timer of my musical memory come the plaintive words, "She redecorates your home/From the cellar to the dome/Then goes on to the enthralling/Fun of overhauling you!"

Well, in the case of my own particular fair lady, it seems (a fact I'd be immeasurably grateful for if I had time to think about it) — it seems that she is still only engaged in Stage One of the process mentioned. I've heard of husbands who learn to recognize that special glint in the eye that means "Look out, I'm about to repaper the bathroom/bedroom/sittingroom/garage." Myself, as the French say, I haven't mastered the glint-recognition-art simply because, as far as I can ascertain to date, it is never absent. It is hard to beware of a danger you live with.

Ecologically I should be categorized as one of those species that is threatened by an ever changing environment. My survival clearly depends on my adaptability. I'm working on that. In the meantime I must confess to sighting quite a bit. Take for example the meager requirements of what I pretentiously think of as my "desk." All I need is a flat surface about three foot above ground, a chair a little lower, a typewriter, a bookshelf or two, and some drawers for stationery.

OK. So I get nestled into an approximation of such a set-up in, say, the middle bedroom — and what occurs? Well, she occurs, armed with her glint and her emulsion bucket. My midification and I rise and move to the studio, where we tremulously rebuild. Then some large pieces of furniture move in after us, as they're "in the way" elsewhere, and I am surrounded like Hector by the Myrmidons. How can a hemmed-in goose lay a golden egg?

Then winter arrives and it's too cold to work in the unheated studio, even in spite of the surrounding undergrowth (now including two mattresses, three large paintings and a pile of clothes), so I type away in a state of comfortable awkwardness in an armchair in the sitting room. Alternately sleeping and achng because of this arrangement, I decide to try the kitchen table between meals. Then I move to the dining-room table — until visitors come to dinner. Finally it is decided to set me up in another corner of the dining room on another table (remembering of course that we plan to turn this room into the new kitchen eventually), and a week passes. I begin to experience a most settling sense of permanency. I feel positively broady. I go and sit at my desk sometimes just so I can see my reference books neatly arranged within easy reach, finger my carbon paper without having to go upstairs to fetch it, even, write an envelope and stamp a letter without the slightest peregrination. I place my down, and tuck it under me. I chuck and coo. Only good things can hatch out of this . . .

THE/N! (A quiet remark, soft as a cuckoo's note, at Saturday breakfast; I quote:) "I just want to get that old flowery wallpaper off the dining-room walls, and give them a coat of two or three; and while I'm at it, I might as well stir the lichen-and-plaster off the old beams, and don't you think there must be an old stone fireplace hidden under that '90 horror, and it'll only mean moving your desk a little way out from the wall . . ." (And totally submerging it in dust and taking off all the books and papers and photos and articles and . . .)

Christopher Andreas



*Courtesy of The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*

## Ridiculous and sublime

Have we caught the saint napping? He has certainly caught us, in a net of ancient shadows and speculations. This terra-cotta fancy represents a great religious figure whom we know only by his echoes.

The echoes are portions of the New Testament: Saint John was once presumed to be the author not only of the fourth Gospel, but also of an epistle general, two other epistles, and the Book of Revelation. Nowadays, however, those luminous writings are attributed to more than one person. Who or whom is symbolized by this tranquil dreamer?

I suspect that our sculpture indicated John the Divine (that is, John the Theologian) who was exiled to the Isle of Patmos, and who there received and assimilated his particular, prodigious version of the Apocalypse. Probably this reclining form is intended to imply that its owner is absent in the territories of the dreamer, observing the invisible and listening to the glory of his silence! It was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard, being no great voice, as of a trumpet,

Come to think of it, why don't I grab the opportunity and put a new window in, and raze the slate floor? I mean, who wants to sit at a desk all day anyway?

Neil Miller

Christopher Andreas

Come to think of it, why don't I grab the opportunity and put a new window in, and raze the slate floor? I mean, who wants to sit at a desk all day anyway?

Neil Miller

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 25, 1977

## Statement

For all our knowing  
there must be

While heart that in wonder  
beats each hour

vast margin left  
of mystery

awed by enigma  
of a flower

For all our telling  
still — still —

How — without sound  
or sign at all —

this silence deeper  
than a well

Is powered by faith  
*to feel, to feel*

For reach of mind  
and roll of tongue

O how, by the un-  
disclosed, undone

Doris Peel

The Monitor's religious article

## Why fear the weather?

We lose our fear of the weather as we learn that God does not create evil forces.

Christian Science teaches that evil is the absence of good. Because God is in reality omnipresent, all space is already filled by Him, divine Love. Know this, and you nullify evil's supposed power and prove that such things as weather can do no harm to man.

Christ Jesus proved that we should not be affected by storms. One evening his disciples set off in a ship on the Sea of Galilee, undoubtedly contemplating the momentous events of that afternoon when they saw Jesus feed 5,000 people with less food than it would have taken to feed themselves. Suddenly a storm came up, apparently out of nowhere. It was blowing them off course, and they were afraid. Jesus in full command, walked from the shore over the waves, and when he reached them, he said, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." His superior understanding of the true, spiritual substance of the universe brought to that situation a deep calm and total dominion. The vacuum of mortal sense — belief in the power of material forces — was filled with the understanding of divine Love. The wind ceased.

Do we have the same power? Yes. Through the understanding of Christian Science — and through the power of the Christ — we can learn to demonstrate God's omnipotence and the powerlessness of evil.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "Christ" as "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." As we become more conscious of God's great love for us, we can be perfectly at peace, unafraid of adverse weather conditions.

Hurricanes, storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts — anything that does apparent harm — are really mortal, material beliefs, not actualities in the realm of our real existence, which is wholly spiritual. Time after time, people in the Bible — people like Noah, Joseph, Elijah, Paul, and, of course, Jesus — proved that adverse weather could not harm the man of God's creating.

We need to pray, though, and to pray according to our deepest understanding of God's perfect universe, which includes man. This age has begun to glimpse the mental nature of reality, and the substancelessness of matter. Are we still looking to matter to tell us the state of things? Do we look at the temperature to tell us when it is healthy or pleasant to go outside? Are we convinced we can't carry on our normal activities because it is snowing — or raining — or windy? Do we

worry about lack of rain for crops — or too much rain for crops?

We should be looking to God and trusting in His care. Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook: "The objects cognized by the physical senses have not the reality of substance. They are only what mortal belief calls them. Matter, sin, and mortality lose all supposed consciousness or claim to life or existence, as mortals lay off a false sense of life, substance, and intelligence. But the spiritual, eternal man is not touched by these phases of mortality."

Man's peace is indestructible. We can prove this every day — no matter what the weather.

*Matthew 14:27; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 683; "Science and Health," p. 311.*

## The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

*Science and Health* speaks of God's steadfastness and His law of healing through prayer. It can show you how a change in your concept of God and man can bring healing and regeneration in your life. It will show you how the Bible's promises are fulfilled.

You can have a paperback copy of this book by sending £1.80 with this coupon.

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Enclosed is £1.80 plus 30p to cover postage and handling.  
Shelley E. Wanner

## Is art humane?

In the limited, literal sense it may sometimes seem not to be.

In the broadest, freest sense — if it is genuine art — it almost always is. At least I think so.

Human life is raw, robellious, shapeless largely unorganized. Even in response to the highest disciplines it remains essentially unreliable. Art does something with this welter of raw material — orders it, with a few sounds, a handful or a torrent of words, a few inches or feet or yards or miles of space. Art creates its own world where the response is an ordered one to ordering influences — to the shaping power of the artist's thought.

The "subject" is almost irrelevant. It may be a landscape, a face, a fantasy, a bowl of fruit, a pattern of color, a construction of lines, planes, masses. The real subject is always the same: an impassioned effort on the part of the artist to impose a kind of order, to make a significant statement, to express something deep or true or beautiful — and these are different ways of saying the same thing. This deed can be done by fools, geniuses, saints, and sinners. Its humanness is varied and are relatively incidental; the motive and the end product are crucial.

What had the artist accomplished?

What had he confronted us with?

These are the important questions. Not so much how or why, but what?

For the fact is, art plays a benign trick on "life."

Art outlasts its maker — sometimes by centuries.

Carol Chaplin Lindsey

## The examined life

What is this thing  
you leave with me?  
I've long had  
a penchant for half  
standing on air;  
a cartoon cliff-walker  
out too far,  
slowly  
examining  
what lies underfoot . . .  
But the gift  
you leave in my hand  
is the fast air:  
In my face,  
a gasping oneness  
with sky,  
the final bone-strength  
of ground,  
the embrace of the  
not-to-be-moved.  
This palpable hiatus  
between cliff and ground

Cynthia B. Warnecke

## BIBLE VERSE

For he shall deliver the needy  
when he crieth; the poor also,  
and him that hath no helper.

Psalm 72:12

## Uncertainty

You're avoiding me again  
just when I need  
the gentle reassurance  
of your presence.  
Either,  
you don't know how much I need you  
or  
you don't care to find out  
or  
you're avoiding me at all.

Shelley E. Wanner

# OPINION AND...

**Joseph C. Harsch**

## Changing values: off with the old, on with the older

Throughout history periods when sets of beliefs are generally accepted have alternated with periods when the ideas of the immediate past are questioned. In the questioning phase human thought will grope for new ideas or sometimes turn back in the more distant past.

We are certainly in the second of those phases right now. Not only has an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church defied the Pope and the Vatican, and done it both in France and in Texas. As though that were not startling enough for one day's news we also learn that China's most loyal satellite, Albania, has proclaimed its disapproval of China's associations with the United States.

Moscow is being defied daily by the new dissenters of the communist world. The Soviet Union itself is full of dissent. Nicolae Ceausescu, Communist Party leader and President of Romania, approves of the new Eurocommunism and reproaches Moscow for launching that movement which is strongest in Spain, Italy, and France. Yugoslavia, the first communist country to break out from Moscow's discipline, is also loud in its approval of Eucommunism.

Remote as is the association of these two events they have one thing in common. Both the communist government of Albania and the traditionalist movement in the Roman Catholic Church reflect a groping back from the new "liberalism" of recent times to older values. This new conservatism.

Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre prefers the rites and rituals of the Catholic Church as they were established at the Council of Trent (1545-1563). The Latin name of Trent was Tridentum, hence Tridentine Mass. The Archbishop is threatened with excommunication for insisting on the Latin ritual instead of the modern vernacular as authorized by the recent Second Council of Rome.

The Albanian communists apparently long for a return to the good old days (by their standards) when Mao Tse-tung preached an earlier and more austere form of communism from the great stage of the central square in Peking. Their loyalty to Peking has been solid and unwavering from 1961, when Moscow broke off relations with them, until this July 7 when they went public with their disapproval of current Chinese behavior.

Moscow is being defied daily by the new dissenters of the communist world. The Soviet Union itself is full of dissent. Nicolae Ceausescu, Communist Party leader and President of Romania, approves of the new Eurocommunism and reproaches Moscow for launching that movement which is strongest in Spain, Italy, and France. Yugoslavia, the first communist country to break out from Moscow's discipline, is also loud in its approval of Eucommunism.

In Africa something equally new is happening. The new black African states are waking up to the fact that the old colonialisms have largely withered away and that if there is any threat to them from the outside world it comes from Moscow, not from Washington or from any of the old capitals of Western Europe. Several important black leaders in Rhodesia are again talking in Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. There just might be a nonviolent and non-Marxist transition there away from white supremacy to a pluralistic political system. At least some new channels of thought seem to be opening up.

In all this change of values one of the more interesting is the turn back from authoritarianism in India to democracy. That would line them up with the Unitarians, an unlikely association for trimurti Anglicans.

In the political world Americans are beginning to notice that people who call themselves conservatives are more and more frequently finding themselves approving of things being done from the White House in Washington by Democrat Jimmy Carter. One must begin to wonder just where the line between the doctrines of the Democrats and the doctrines of the Republicans is going to be drawn when the next presidential election rolls around.

Democracy seems to have regained respectability — and desirability. Communism, once supposed to be the new concept for the new generation, has been losing respectability, and attractiveness. Its image has been tarnished by the repressiveness of the system in the Soviet Union and in the states adjacent to it in Eastern Europe.

How much if any of this is due to Mr. Carter's so-called "human rights" crusade? Much. The groping for new ideas, or back to older values, predicated the Carter presidency.

To some extent the Carter presidency itself is a symptom of the process of reaching out for fresh ideas and for new, or old, values. Mr. Carter did not cause the movement, but he seems to be moving in harmony with it, even to be riding it. What is more refreshing than a President in Washington wanting a balanced budget and stating that the equalizing of the human condition is not a proper function of the federal government?

**Richard L. Strout**

## Carter — spokesman for the West

Washington President Carter has become spokesman for the Western world in his dialogue with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

His role is underlined by the continuing visits of international leaders (this month Helmut Schmidt came from West Germany and Menachem Begin from Israel; France's Raymond Barre is due probably in September).

Built-in and unforeseen conditions push Mr. Carter to leadership.

His political mandate is strong, while that of most leaders in Western Europe and Japan is weak; he speaks for the world's richest country; he is fit and young; he is an activist, pushing for human rights, nonproliferation safeguards, and more drastic arms control.

Mr. Carter, furthermore, concludes a six-month trial period as President with what appears to be growing ease and control in America's powerful White House.

Under these conditions, President Carter has been carrying on what amounts to a long-range

dialogue with Mr. Brezhnev. The latest Carter response came at this July 12 press conference here, in which he took note, for the first time, of attacks on him in Moscow.

In tennis terms, Mr. Carter has made the equivalent of a long, hard return drive that seems to leave the ball in his opponent's court.

President Carter is not trying to score points, he says, but to reduce world tension. Even in his response to what he called "unfriendly rhetoric" in Moscow, he spoke mildly.

"Our proposals have been fair and reasonable," he argued, "and almost all of them have been made public . . . We have pursued our hopes for increased friendship to the Soviet Union . . ."

Mr. Carter speculated that the "Soviets perhaps have some political reason for spelling out or exaggerating the disagreements. I don't know what these reasons are."

There was a warning, though, in Mr. Carter's calculatedly cool rejoinder, in which he urged "calm and persistent and fair negotiations."

**Charles W. Yost**

## A message from Peking

There has just visited the United States for the past three weeks a delegation from the People's Institute for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

A substantial number of visitors from the People's Republic have been received in the United States since the artificial barrier between the two countries were finally removed in 1972, but they have fallen almost exclusively into four categories: natural scientists, trade officials, performing artists, and sports teams. This was the first group of Chinese visitors who were concerned with international policies.

It seems also significant that this visit took place just after the consolidation of power in the hands of Huai Kuo-Feng following the death of Mao. The dispatch of this kind of delegation presumably represents a calculated act of the new Chinese leaders. Whatever message the delegation conveyed to us may be presumed to be a message from those leaders.

What is that message? Judging by the public statements of the chief of the delegation in Washington — including meetings with groups of senators and representatives at the Capitol — the message was concerned primarily with U.S. policy toward Taiwan. Moreover, it cannot proceed until that policy is changed.

As the United States acknowledged in the Shanghai communique, Taiwan is an integral part of China. For the U.S. to maintain troops on Taiwan is as much a violation of Chinese sovereignty as the maintenance of Chinese troops on Long Island would be a violation of U.S. sovereignty.

If normalization is to proceed, the delegation leader asserted, the United States must withdraw all troops from Taiwan, must abandon its defense treaty with Taiwan, and must suspend its diplomatic relations with Taiwan. None of these points is negotiable. Moreover, Peking alone has the sovereign right to decide how it will deal, now or in the future, with its own territory, that is, with Taiwan.

That is of course an extremely hard line. Yet it is merely a reaffirmation in imperative terms of what has always been the policy of the People's Republic. It would therefore be most unwise to minimize it or assume that the problem can be relegated to the distant future.

Should Secretary Vance, when he visits Peking next month be confronted by this position, even if couched in more diplomatic language, he will not find it easy to respond. On the one hand, the Chinese had every right to expect, when they signed the Shanghai communique more than five years ago that "normalization" of relations, that is, U.S. disengagement from Taiwan, would proceed much more rapidly than it has. On the other hand, while the power of the China lobby has diminished greatly, and the Nixon opening to China was greeted with wide public acclaim, still Taiwan remains a U.S. domestic political problem of uncertain magnitude. How far will

disengagement from Taiwan will not be easy. Indeed economic disengagement need not be necessary, since the status quo on the Island is unlikely to change soon. However, the United States will find it hard to continue in the late 1970s to insist on acceding Taiwan a diplomatic and military status which lapsed in fact nearly 30 years ago and which every other major nation has long since ceased to recognize.

After all, a great power with worldwide interests does eventually have to recognize the facts of life.

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# COMMENTARY

## Plan for Northern Ireland

By Roger H. Hull

Wars — Northern Ireland, Vietnam, the Mideast — do not end overnight. But the strife in the North of Ireland has proven to be a particularly difficult conflict to "solve." To stanch (generally Roman Catholic) Irish nationalists, the solution lies in a united Ireland with a single government, a revised constitution, and a new beginning for all the people of Ireland. To present-day British beneficiaries of prior policies, the remedy rests with the restoring of law and order and insuring that the wishes of the majority determine the future of Northern Ireland. And to die-hard Protestant loyalists, the answer is the elimination of terrorism and the retention of the link with Britain.

None of these "solutions" has worked to date.

An alternate "solution" — a two-pronged solution — would seek to end terrorism and to provide the basis for a lasting peace. Although it, too, will neither satisfy all of the participants nor bring true peace to the Six Counties for another generation, it offers the best chance for attaining that peace.

The first prong — the immediate stage — requires an end to the terrorism which has long gripped Ulster. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to separate the terrorists — be they IRA radicals or Protestant reactionaries — from the citizens of Northern Ireland. As any

study of guerrilla warfare will reveal,

guerrillas are dependent on support of the populace.

By substituting fair and equitable procedures and treatment for the discrimination of the past — and there can be little doubt either that discrimination existed or that Britain has officially put an end to discriminatory practices — citizen help will turn to active opposition to the guerrillas.



In addition, the immediate stage recognizes that the status of Northern Ireland should remain unchanged unless and until the people of the Six Counties decide, by democratic means, that the status should be altered. Any other proposal would make a travesty of the principle of self-determination and of the legal and political fact as evidenced by the German and Korean bifurcations — that time does make the illegitimate legitimate and that Northern Ireland has attained a measure of permanency in the past half century.

Yet it is to the second prong — the long-range stage — that one must look for true peace. That prong calls for the integration of the schools of the Six Counties, for until children are "taught" to live together and understand each other it is obvious that they will neither be able to live together peacefully nor understand each other when they become adults. Indeed, as a result of the sectarian system of education that exists in Ulster today, Catholic and Protestant children are guaranteed only to remain ignorant of the beliefs, feelings, and teachings of each other's religion.

Although integrated education is an extremely sensitive issue, it must become a reality if the Catholic and Protestant communities are not to remain divided. Given the "traditions" of the North and the fact that many parents will violently oppose integrated education (and undo at home what is done in school), the task will not be easy to accomplish. Fortunately, however, the majority of the adult population (about 65 percent) realizes that there is nothing Christian about children learning to despise and harm one another in the name of Christ, and, accordingly, it supports school integration.

Fortunately, too, Britain can put tremendous economic pressure on nonstate (Catholic) schools, which are largely funded by the state and which were the ostensible beneficiaries of the most liberal aspect of Ulster's treatment of the Catholic minority. By taking an admittedly hardline stand and cutting off funding of sectarian education — an act that in no way interferes with the free exercise of religion that must be carefully protected — Britain can make it financially difficult for those schools to survive or, alternatively, make the schools so expensive that parents will voluntarily send their children to state schools.

No, wars do not end overnight. They also do not end unless and until various proposals are explored and people in responsible positions are willing to take some risks.

Roger Hull, professor of law at Syracuse University, is author of "The Irish Triangle."

## A way out for the West Bank

By Martin Harry Greenberg and Augustus R. Norton

It is generally accepted that peace prospects in the Middle East have become increasingly problematic because of the new Israeli Government's annexationist views and its position on the right of Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria. At this crucial juncture it is therefore necessary to explore new options and to suggest innovative solutions to old problems.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has stated that it might be satisfied with a state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip; President Carter has now gone on record as favoring a "Palestinian homeland"; while President Assad of Syria has reportedly expressed reservations about the implications of a "radical" West Bank state for the political dynamics of the region.

The concept that has not received public discussion is that of a binational state limited to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Such a development would mean that three states would occupy historic Israel-Palestine: a Jewish state of Israel; an Arab state of Jordan; and a binational state of Palestine — with the eventual future possibility of confederation. Residents of the new state would hold Palestinian citizenship with Israel or Jordan. There would

be a Palestinian "right of return" to the new state as well as a Jewish "right of settlement."

This arrangement might provide Israel's Likud coalition with a way out of the substantive and rhetorical corner in which it now finds itself. It seems unlikely that the new Israeli leadership will be able to withstand the pressure to modify its position on the issue of the West Bank that will be forthcoming from the United States Government, large segments of the American Jewish community, and many non-Jewish supporters of Israel in the Congress, academia, and elsewhere. A binational state such as has been suggested here might provide Likud with a negotiating position that would be politically acceptable from the point of view of Israeli politics — it is also similar to the PLO position advocating a state in which Arab and Jew would live side by side in peace.

The suggestion is not problem-free. However, the problems and shortcomings from one perspective tend to be solutions and advantages from another. In other words, all concerned achieve goals they have long sought.

Fundamental to the binational approach is an exchange of recognition protocols, according Israeli legitimacy in Arab eyes and the recognition of Palestinian nationality. The dual

cent state, as well as the construction of political institutions and decisionmaking formats. Careful attention will have to be devoted to the contentious issue of Jerusalem, which may be better addressed in a separate negotiation (no doubt including many parties besides the Palestinians and the Israelis).

However, it is clear that "solutions" or "nonsolutions" based on historic or Biblical rights will lead to disaster for some or all of the participants in this most difficult political, moral, and military controversy. Some form of binational state on the West Bank and Gaza, clearly established on the basis of the permanency, recognition, and legitimacy of the existence of Israel and Jordan, might show all concerned a way out of the present impasse and drift toward war.

Martin Harry Greenberg is associate professor of social change and development and director of graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. Augustus R. Norton is adjunct assistant professor of political science at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

## Readers write

### The Channel Islands, 'Défense and human rights'

I would like to correct some misconceptions in the article on the Channel Islands by Richar

d Kepler Brunner.

If it does not, the whole new U.S. relationship with China will not collapse overnight. It is certainly not in China's interest to allow that to happen. It seems reasonable to conclude, however, that Peking is becoming increasingly impatient that the U.S. continues to act as though there were "two Chinas," and is signaling that, if this situation persists, relations between the two countries certainly will not improve, indeed might wither on the vine as time goes by.

Disengagement from Taiwan will not be easy. Indeed economic disengagement need not be necessary, since the status quo on the Island is unlikely to change soon. However, the United States will find it hard to continue in the late 1970s to insist on acceding Taiwan a diplomatic and military status which lapsed in fact nearly 30 years ago and which every other major nation has long since ceased to recognize.

Jersey and Guernsey are not part of England, Great Britain, the United Kingdom, or the British Isles; this was confirmed several years ago by the U.S. Customs who refused entry to the U.S.A. of goods made in Jersey that were marked "made in the British Isles"; and a new designation of "made in the British Islands" had to be created. It is true that the Channel Islands are not members of the European Economic Community in full, but the islands are within the E.C. for the purposes of the Common Agricultural Policy, and the Com-

mon External Tariff, but not for other purposes; so E.C. rules do apply here to a certain extent. However, I think you will find that Luxembourg (which you cite) is a full member of the E.C.

Although Mr. Brunner mentions that automobiles are banned on Sark, he does not mention

that there are a lot of tractors, which are very noisy; there are now on Sark almost as many tractors as horses, which is a pity.

Your editorial on June 27 "Défense and human rights" calls for a few rectifications.

1. The vast majority of Soviet "citizens" accept Marxism-Leninism as the best of all systems and have no desire for change" because they have not been given a chance to experience or even to objectively contemplate the merits of other societal systems.

2. The more enlightened Soviet individuals who "know that so-called Soviet democracy is a mockery" insist that their cause is strengthened by a firm and outspoken stand of the Western governments.

3. There are no East European allies but satellites of the Soviet Union and the vast majority of their citizens, subdued by the totalitarian, Moscow-directed communist regimes,

have great desire for change — a fact forgotten in the text of your editorial.

A. S. Ehrenkreutz  
North American Study Center  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

In your editorial entitled "Défense and human rights" I found this statement:

"Indeed the vast majority of its citizens accept Marxism-Leninism as the best of all systems and have no desire for change — a fact often forgotten."

What is your real evidence to that statement? Perhaps the one-ballot manipulated election results? Perhaps the human political apathy of the peoples who suffer so long and so much? When did those people have the opportunity to show their real attitude to Marxism-Leninism?

Elmhurst, N.Y.  
Martin Kvetko  
We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norwray Street, Boston, MA 02115.